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FILE NO 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 3/30/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/7 - 3/22/49	REPORT MADE BY FRANK G. JOHNSTONE	ASG hrh dep mhp kla
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TITLE
~~JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL~~~~AN INFORMATION CONTAINING PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL SECURITY - R
EXCEPT WHERE KNOWN
OTHERWISE~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No evidence of Communist or espionage activities by ALGER HISS developed through associates, former neighbors, or members of former "liberal group" at Accokeek, Md. Investigation in vicinity of various Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS failed to develop any evidence of HISS-CHAMBERS associations. No evidence developed of HISS ownership of American Oriental rug CHAMBERS claimed HISS gave CHAMBERS family in late 1935. Evidence developed and set out regarding Maryland registration of 1934 Ford Sedan by Mrs. CHAMBERS, Aug. 2, 1937, and subsequent trade-in on new 1937 Ford Sedan with Schmidt Motor Co., Randallstown, Md., on Nov. 23, 1937, involving also a cash payment of \$486.75. Files of various oil companies at Baltimore, Md., contain no record of any gasoline charge account for ALGER HISS. Neighborhood investigation in vicinity of Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS fails to develop any derogatory information regarding CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities. Selective Service information re CHAMBERS set out. The CHAMBERS re-interviewed regarding reported burial of confidential documents on SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, in 1932-33, Mrs. CHAMBERS having admitted burying Communist literature only which was recovered by her in Fall of 1933. Further investigation of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN negative. Interviews with additional associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO set out, resulting in suggestions for reinterview with RENO. Nothing of significance found among RENO's personal effects. Investigation establishes residence of WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL at 112 East Madison St., Baltimore, Md., from at least November, 1936, to June, 1938. No persons located who observed CHAMBERS

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Alger Hiss Case, National Security Division*

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or DAVID CARPENTER at SPIEGELS' apartment or who knew of photographic operations there. Pre-trial examination of CHAMBERS continues in HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit at Baltimore. ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING continues refusal to be interviewed, with improvement reported in her physical and mental condition. Baltimore obtained originals of K-340 through K-342, determined by Laboratory to be identical with K-c 1, K-c 2, and K-c 4 respectively. Further investigation of employment of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN set out. Baltimore has no further information regarding location of ZIMMERMAN apartment in Washington, D. C. Present address of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN determined to be Care of Wells Fargo Co., Mexico City, Mexico. Determined WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE resided at 14 West Franklin St., Baltimore, for about 4 months in Summer, 1937. Investigation continuing to determine Baltimore apartment used by CRANE for photographic purposes. FGJ subpoena served on WILLIAM ROSEN, March 1, 1949, at Baltimore, Md. Specimens from personal typewriters of CHAMBERS determined by Laboratory not to have been written on same machine as Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69. No additional HISS typewritten specimens obtained. Investigation into background and associates of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, PETER MICHELANGELO, ADRINI, and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN set out. Efforts to trace checks on Baltimore banks deposited in account of ALGER HISS at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., partially negative due to old records being destroyed. Identifiable checks were from mother, Mrs. MARY L. HISS, for \$6,000 and several small checks, and Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS for \$1,000, and EDWARD W. CASE, Westminster, Md., real estate man, for \$100. CHARLES W. COLLIER fails to identify ANDREW MERRIE's unknown secretary, reported successor to CHAMBERS as courier in Communist underground in Washington, D. C., in 1934. Interview negative with THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, Trappe, Md., former janitor of SILVERMAN apartment building in Washington, D. C., regarding Persian rugs given SILVERMAN and others by CHAMBERS in behalf of BYKOV in 1936-37.

BORTS

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated Jan. 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER dated Jan. 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated Feb. 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated Feb. 28, 1949, at New York City.
Reports of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE dated Feb. 21 and March 10, 1949, at New York City.

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LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE AT
ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND

Reference is made to teletype from the New York Office dated February 4, 1949, furnishing the following information obtained in an interview by New York Agents with RALPH DeSOLA. LENOIRE THOMAS, now known as LENORE STRAUS or Mrs. ROBERT WARE STRAUS, and SALLY RINGE, also known as IRMA RINGE, and now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, during the late 1930's resided in a large house overlooking the Potomac, almost an estate, rented by them at Accokeek, Maryland.

Over July 4, 1937, DeSOLA and his ex-wife, HELEN WINNER, attended a party at LENOIRE's and SALLY's at Accokeek, Maryland. At this party on July 4, 1937, while on the badminton court with LENOIRE and SALLY, one or both of them told RALPH DeSOLA that a man was coming down to the party from Washington, D. C., who was an amateur ornithologist. They further told DeSOLA, who was a Communist Party member at the time, that this man had the same political beliefs as RALPH DeSOLA and either SALLY or LENOIRE, or both of them chided RALPH, saying RALPH was going about his work for the Communist Party in the wrong way, while this man was going about things in a smoother, and more effective way, for the Party. According to DeSOLA, shortly thereafter ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS arrived at the party, and DeSOLA was told that ALGER HISS was the amateur ornithologist that had been mentioned before. DeSOLA discussed ornithology with ALGER HISS, but no political matters and never saw ALGER HISS on any other occasion.

According to DeSOLA, there were also present at this same party the following: JACOB BAKER; a couple named MITT, who DeSOLA says at that time was in the NLRB or Department of Labor; a man whose name DeSOLA does not remember, but who had apparently, at that time, invented a multi-lens camera, making this individual the lion of the hour at this party.

DeSOLA advised that he does not know if SALLY RINGE was a Communist Party member, but stated she was at least a sympathizer at this time. He further stated that LENOIRE THOMAS was definitely a Communist Party member and possibly a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. About 1942 LENOIRE THOMAS married BOB STRAUS, former chief information officer at OEM.

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In reference teletype the Baltimore Office was requested to furnish any information contained in the files of the Baltimore Office, regarding LENORE THOMAS, also known as LENORE STRAUS, and Mrs. ROBERT K. STRAUS, and SALLY RINGE, also known as SALLY GOLDMARK.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Bureau and New York Offices were advised that the Baltimore indices were negative under the above names.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the New York Office advised that SALLY RINGE, also known as SALLY GOLDMARK, was apparently identical with IRMA RINGE, also known as IRMA GOLDMARK, and requested the Baltimore Office to furnish any information in its files under these additional aliases of SALLY RINGE.

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised that the Baltimore indices are negative under the above additional aliases of SALLY RINGE.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, the New York Office furnished information supplied to that office by JACOB BAKER, pertinent portions of which information are set forth below:

SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS had the place at Accokeek, Maryland, for several years from about 1936, which place they rented from a Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON, first names unknown, who also lived in another house nearby in Accokeek, Maryland. BAKER stated that the Accokeek residence of SALLY and LENORE was a meeting place of "radicals," but was unable to state whether SALLY and LENORE were or were not Communist Party members. Most visitors to SALLY and LENORE's place in Accokeek also visited the FERGUSONS. BAKER stated that Mrs. FERGUSON was employed in the United States Geological Survey but was independently wealthy, and BAKER did not know whether the FERGUSONS were Communist Party members, but stated that they were "radicals."

In this teletype, the New York Office requested Bureau authority for the Baltimore Office to locate and interview Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON in regard to SALLY and LENORE and in regard to any visitors of theirs at Accokeek, Maryland, including ALGER HISS.

BAKER stated that he could not recall meeting the person described by RALPH DeSOLA as the inventor of a multi-lens camera, at Accokeek, Maryland, but stated that he did know that CHARLES COLLIER and his wife, NINA COLLIER, were well acquainted with SALLY and LENORE and visited at Accokeek. NINA COLLIER

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had a parallel job to SALLY RINGE in the WPA, and CHARLES COLLIER had invented some aerial camera and received royalties from the Fairchild Aviation Company for use of same during the war. Reference New York teletype pointed out that the Washington Field Office had information in their files regarding CHARLES WOOD COLLIER and his wife, NINA PERERA. Reference teletype requested Bureau authority for the Washington Field Office to interview CHARLES and NINA COLLIER regarding SALLY and LENORE, and visitors at Accokeek, Maryland, and whether or not any information was ever sought of COLLIER regarding his camera invention.

BAKER also pointed out that LENORE THOMAS in about 1941 or 1942 married ROBERT STRAUS, brother of MICHAEL STRAUS, Director of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, ROBERT STRAUS probably being identical with ROBERT WARE STRAUS. The Washington Field Office was requested, through ROBERT WARE STRAUS, to locate and interview his wife, LENORE STRAUS, in regard to information furnished by BAKER and DeSOLA regarding activities at Accokeek, Maryland, particularly those statements attributed by RALPH DeSOLA to SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS, to the effect that ALGER HISS worked effectively for the Communist Party.

By teletype dated February 24, 1949, the Bureau authorized the Washington Field Office to interview ROBERT WARE STRAUS, and CHARLES and NINA COLLIER, also authorizing the Baltimore Office to interview Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON.

By teletype dated February 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that the Washington City Directory lists ROBERT WARE STRAUS as an officer of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with residence at Accokeek, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to interview ROBERT and LENORE STRAUS along the lines set out in referenced New York and Bureau teletypes.

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By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to locate and interview CHARLES F. WAGNER, listed in the Washington Telephone Directory as an architect, residing at Accokeek, Maryland. It was pointed out that according to HAROLD and KATHERINE KELLOCK, who had been interviewed by the Washington Field Office in this same case, that WAGNER resided at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, at the same time that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and would know if ALGER HISS visited or was acquainted with SALLY and LENORE.

The following investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Accokeek, Maryland, by SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and the writer on March 2, 1949:

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Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, also known as Mrs. ALICE L. FERGUSON, upon interview at Hard Bargain Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, advised that her husband is a geologist employed by the United States Geological Survey in Washington, D. C. The FERGUSONS reside at 2330 Carolina Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and spend only their weekends the year around at Hard Bargain Farm near Accokeek, which farm consists of over 100 acres and is owned by the FERGUSONS. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she and her husband formerly also owned the neighboring Longview Farm, which they sold about 1946. From the middle 1930's to the early 1940's, Mrs. FERGUSON stated, Longview Farm was rented to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that on March 1, 1949, she and her husband had both been interviewed at length by Agents of the Washington Field Office. Accordingly, she was only interviewed briefly, for the purpose of acclimating reporting Agents to the neighborhood of Accokeek, Maryland.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that Washington Field Office Agents had asked her if she had known a man by the name of PERLO as a visitor of SALLY and LENOIRE at Accokeek, Maryland, during the above mentioned period. Since her interview with Agents of the Washington Field Office, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she had thought the matter over and did recall, slightly, a man by the name of PERLO, first name unknown, who had lived somewhere in Virginia. Mrs. FERGUSON's only recollection of PERLO was that on one occasion he went home and found his wife had gone out of her mind and was a raving maniac, and his small daughter was in a state of terror as a result of the mother's condition. As a refuge for the small child, PERLO brought his daughter to Accokeek, where Mrs. FERGUSON and others tried to take care of her until she recovered. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that on the occasion of this incident Longview Farm was rented to CHARLES and MILDRED WAGNER, probably in about 1942 or 1943. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled nothing else regarding PERLO and had no knowledge of this PERLO being a member of the Communist Party.

~~EX-REF-1~~
Reporting Agents located the residence at Accokeek of CHARLES R. WAGNER and his wife, NANCY. No one was at home, but information is set out below regarding CHARLES and NANCY WAGNER, as obtained from LENOIRE STRAUS, which resulted in the Baltimore Office requesting the Washington Field Office by teletype dated March 3, 1949, to interview CHARLES R. WAGNER at his place of employment in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ROBERT WARE STRAUS, also known as LENOIRE STRAUS, nee LENOIRE THOMAS, upon interview at her residence in Accokeek, Maryland, supplied the following information:

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She is an artist and sculptress by profession. From about 1935 to about 1937, when this New Deal agency was terminated, LENOORE worked as a sculptress in the Special Skills Division of the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C. Subsequent to 1937, she had no regular employment with the Government, but did commission work along art lines for various Government Agencies. About 1940, LENOORE met ROBERT WARE STRAUS, her present husband, and married him July 11, 1942, at Washington, D. C.

From about November, 1935, until her marriage with STRAUS in 1942, LENOORE lived at Longview Farm, at Accokeek, Maryland. In fact, her present residence and the small piece of property owned by her husband immediately adjoin Longview Farm in Accokeek, so actually LENOORE has resided in the neighborhood of Accokeek continuously since about November, 1935.

In November, 1935, LENOORE and SALLY RINGE, whose correct name is IRENE RINGE, and who is now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, rented Longview Farm in Accokeek from Mr. and Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON. The FERGUSONS owned Longview Farm, which consisted of over 100 acres, which the FERGUSONS sold about 1946, and the FERGUSONS presently still own the adjoining farm known as the Hard Bargain Farm. SALLY and LENOORE had been living together somewhere in Virginia prior to renting Longview from the FERGUSONS. SALLY and LENOORE only rented the house on Longview Farm from the FERGUSONS, and the FERGUSONS still continued to have the farm worked independent of SALLY and LENOORE. SALLY RINGE, who is now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, presently lives on the Double J Ranch in Okanogan, Washington.

At the same time or shortly after LENOORE and SALLY originally rented Longview for a residence, ALICE RINGE, a very sickly person and practically an invalid, sister of SALLY, came to Longview and lived with them for a number of years. ALICE RINGE is presently living in a sanitarium somewhere in New York State. The exact location of this sanitarium can be obtained through contact with HELEN RINGE, the sister of SALLY and ALICE, who is presently employed at the main YWCA in New York City.

Sometime in about 1936, CHARLES F. WAGNER came to live with SALLY, LENOORE, and ALICE at Longview. During the period from 1936 to 1942, WAGNER either lived at Longview or used Longview as his headquarters. Sometime during the period 1936 to 1942 WAGNER spent nearly one year in Europe as a tourist, probably sometime in the late 1930's. WAGNER also spent about one year in the Army, from about 1941, and about 5 years in the Navy from about 1942 to 1947. While WAGNER was in the Navy, he met NANCY McINERNY, his present wife, probably meeting her in Chicago, Illinois, and married NANCY about

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April, 1947. NANCY McINERNY was originally from South Bend, Indiana, and did not live at Longview or in the vicinity of Accokeek during the late 1930's, and, in fact, did not meet her husband, CHARLES F. WAGNER, until a short time before their marriage in 1947. It would, therefore, appear unnecessary to interview Mrs. CHARLES F. WAGNER as a possible source of information on the liberal group at Accokeek, Maryland, during the late 1930's. From time to time during the period from 1935 to 1942, other persons, including MARGARET WALLIANT, mentioned by RALPH DeSOLA as reflected in New York teletype dated February 15, 1949, lived for short periods of time at Longview, but the only long time residents at Longview were SALLY, LENORE, ALICE and CHARLES F. WAGNER.

For about one year, from 1942, the FERGUSONS rented Longview to CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER, who were followed as tenants at Longview by Mrs. MARIE FAHNLE, a widowed daughter, CAROLINE LEE, and one single daughter, GERALDINE FAHNLE, who were followed as tenants at Longview by Commander RICHARD ROMBERG of the United States Navy, and his family. The FERGUSONS sold Longview Farm about 1946. Although CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER were not tenants at Longview until about 1942, they were frequent visitors at Longview during the tenancy of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE.

During the period from 1935 to 1942, LENORE and SALLY had many guests and parties at Longview. No effort was made to obtain a complete catalogue of all the guests at Longview during the period, as such information would appear to be of doubtful value to this investigation. However, in the conversation, LENORE stated that REX TUGWELL had been a guest at Longview. JACOB BAKER was a frequent guest as he was then employed in Washington, D. C., by the WPA, and SALLY RINGE was similarly employed. In connection with guests and visitors at Longview, LENORE could not recall that RALPH DeSOLA or HELEN WINNER were ever guests or visitors at Longview, pointing out that her acquaintance with them had been in the vicinity of New York City.

With reference to ROBERT WARE STRAUS, her husband, LENORE furnished the following brief information:

LENORE first met ROBERT STRAUS about 1940 and married him July 11, 1942, at Washington, D. C. During the early 1940's STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information for OEM in Washington, D. C. From about 1943 to about 1945 or 1946, STRAUS was in the United States Navy doing mostly public relations work. Subsequent to his service in the Navy, he worked for about a year until about 1947 in the public relations field with the

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United States Maritime Commission in Washington, D. C. Also during the early 1940's, for a period of time, STRAUS worked in the office of the President, Washington, D.C., apparently in the information field. STRAUS is presently operating at Accokeek, Maryland, a business which he calls Southern Maryland Industries. In connection with this business, STRAUS does some residence building, manufactures toys, and does cabinet work and other odd jobs of carpentry. He employs some carpenters on a full time basis, and such manufacturing facilities as he has are located on the same premises as his residence at Accokeek. For about one year, to the summer of 1948, when the organization was dissolved or became quiescent, STRAUS did public relations work, possibly under the title of Secretary or Organizational Director for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. LENORE STRAUS stated there was some talk of reviving this organization, but stated STRAUS presently has no active connection with the organization. Part of STRAUS' time at present is consumed as a part-time consultant for Mr. MAX TINDLER, a Washington attorney, who has started a new publication known as "Air, Traffic Digest." Apparently, STRAUS is assisting TINDLER in setting up and organizing this project. In connection with the latter work, STRAUS spends a day or so a week in Washington, D. C.

LENORE has no clear recollection of any party on July 4, 1937, at Longview, which party it is noted RALPH DeSOLA claims was attended by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. LENORE does not recall ever having met ALGER HISS or that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS ever visited Longview during her tenancy from 1935-1942. However, LENORE pointed out that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS could actually have been visitors at Longview on July 4, 1937, or some other date, but she does not recall any such incident, as there was almost a constant stream of visitors to Longview.

LENORE admits having met PRISCILLA HISS on one occasion about 1935 or 1936 in Washington, D. C. She was introduced to PRISCILLA by ROBERTA FANSLER, sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS. It should be noted that according to the report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS, dated February 23, 1949, at Boston, Mass., on pages 22 and 23, information is set out to the effect that ROBERTA FANSLER is now Mrs. JOHN RIFORD, and she is presently Director of Education, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, at Providence. LENORE also stated that ROBERTA FANSLER, who has remarried and whose present married name she does not recall, is presently employed at the Rhode Island School of Design.

LENORE stated that she frequently heard of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS over the years, through mutual friends who had lived near the HISS family in the

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Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C. When questioned closely for the identity of any persons mutually friendly with the HISS family and the STRAUS family, LENORE could only mention ROBERT W. HORTON and his wife, LOLA HORTON. ROBERT HORTON, for a number of years in the Government service and in the armed forces, was ROBERT STRAUS' superior. Such relationship existed when HORTON was Director of Information for OEM, and STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information in the same organization. Because of this relationship, the STRAUSES and the HORTONS have been friendly for a number of years. The HORTONS, according to LENORE, travelled in the same crowd as the HISSES in the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C. According to LENORE, the HORTONS presently own and operate an inn at Sudbury, Vermont.

In Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, "Washington Field, New York and Boston Offices dated March 3, 1949, it was suggested that New York consider the advisability of having Boston interview Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, at Providence, Rhode Island, as well as ROBERT and LOLA HORTON at Sudbury, Vermont.

The visitors and guests at Longview, Accokeek, during the tenancy of LENORE and SALLY, were generally not Communists to the best of LENORE's knowledge, but many of them were "liberals," who at that time were perplexed about the practicality of our economic system. LENORE denies ever having been a member or having applied for membership in the Communist Party. She, likewise, denies having done any secret or underground work for the Communist Party or ever having belonged to any known Communist Party front. LENORE stated that she did not know why she should ever be suspected of such activity, as the only organization to which she had ever belonged was some organization, the exact name of which she did not recall, which was made up of members from the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. LENORE stated that this organization might have been a Communist Front organization, but such identity was never known to her. LENORE stated that RALPH DeSOLA is the only Communist she ever knew, whom she believed was a Communist for sure. When questioned as to why she identified DeSOLA as a Communist, she stated that she had never seen any Communist Party card in DeSOLA's possession, but believed it possible that DeSOLA had admitted to her that he was a Communist.

LENORE STRAUS denies any knowledge of Communist membership or activity on the part of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and stated that she never has learned of any such activity on the part of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS through hearsay. LENORE also denies ever having made or heard made in her presence

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the statement, alleged by DeSOLA to have been made by SALLY or LENORE on July 4, 1937, at Longview, to the effect that ALGER HISS was working effectively for the Communist Party. LENORE pointed out that she could not possibly have made or heard such a statement made at Longview prior to the alleged arrival of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Longview, since she does not recall that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were ever guests or visitors at Longview at any time. LENORE also stated that to the best of her knowledge SALLY RINGE was not a Communist, was never a Communist or a member of the Communist Party. LENORE pointed out that the term Communist was used loosely in many circles during the 1930's and that the term was often inaccurately applied to persons who were liberals or were merely perplexed as to what they did believe politically.

ROBERT WARE STRAUS arrived at his home in Accokeek from a trip to Washington, D. C., at the time Agents had completed the interview with LENORE STRAUS. Upon interview, STRAUS confirmed the general information concerning him, which is set out above as obtained from his wife, LENORE. ROBERT STRAUS pointed out that he met LENORE HISS about 1940 and so was not a visitor or a guest at Longview, Accokeek, during the late 1930's, or specifically on July 4, 1937. ROBERT STRAUS stated that he knows both ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS personally.

STRAUS met ALGER HISS about 1940 and had contacts with HISS both officially and socially during the period when STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information at OEM and employed in the office of the President and HISS was employed by the State Department.

STRAUS met CHAMBERS when STRAUS was employed as outlined above, and CHAMBERS was on the staff of "Time" Magazine. STRAUS has a high regard for ALGER HISS, but not WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. STRAUS stated that he disbelieves CHAMBERS' allegations regarding HISS' leading a double life and has no information whatsoever regarding any Communist or espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS. STRAUS stated that neither from his own knowledge nor from hearsay had he ever obtained any information or evidence to indicate that ALGER HISS had ever been a Communist, a member of the Communist Party, or engaged in Communist espionage work.

In connection with an effort to locate CHARLES and NINA COLLIER for interview in connection with another angle of this case, extensive investigation was conducted on February 23, 1949, in the vicinity of Silver Spring, Maryland, by SA EDWARD B. SHIELDS, the initial information being to the effect that the COLLIERs operated Indian Spring's Farm near Bethesda, Md.

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It was ascertained by Agent SHIELDS that Indian Springs Farm is located near Darlington in Harford County, Maryland. On February 25, 1949, SA EDWARD G. GOUGH and the writer located Indian Springs Farm near Darlington, Maryland, but ascertained that CHARLES WOOD COLLIER, owner and proprietor of Indian Springs Farm, and his wife, NINA COLLIER, are presently on a vacation trip to Puerto Rico and possibly other Caribbean points, and that their return home was not expected until March 15, 1949, or later. The information concerning the location and whereabouts of CHARLES and NINA COLLIER was furnished by teletype to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices on February 25, 1949, in view of the fact that the Washington Field Office had previously been requested to locate and interview CHARLES and NINA COLLIER by another office unfamiliar with the fact that the COLLIERs are presently living near Darlington, Maryland, in the territory covered by the Baltimore Office.

The Bureau instructed that CHARLES and NINA COLLIER be interviewed upon return from their vacation trip to Puerto Rico.

On March 16, 1949, it was ascertained that the COLLIERs have returned to their home, and an interview has been scheduled for Monday, March 21, 1949.

A summary of the information developed during investigation at Accokeek, Maryland, was furnished to the Bureau, Washington Field, New York, and Boston Offices by teletype dated March 3, 1949.

CHARLES WOOD COLLIER and NINA COLLIER were interviewed by SAs JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and EDWARD G. GOUGH at Indian Springs Farm on March 21, 1949.

Mr. COLLIER advised that he had invented the slotted template method of making aerial maps in 1935 and had sold the rights to this invention to the Fairchild Aviation Corporation at Los Angeles, California. This invention is not connected with a multi-lens camera in any way but is merely a method of putting together a number of different aerial photographs to make a map. COLLIER stated that the invention was originally used in the work of the Soil Conservation Unit of the Department of Agriculture by whom he was employed but that it did have military value and was used during World War II for making maps for the purpose of military reconnaissance.

COLLIER advised that he was acquainted with SALLY RINGE and believed that he had attended parties in Washington at which LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE, and JACOB BAKER were present but was unable to specify any particular.

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person's home where he had met these individuals or through whom he had met them. He stated that there were a great number of cocktail parties which were attended by the Government employees in the Soil Conservation and WPA Units at that time, and the gatherings at these parties were so large that it was not possible to become well acquainted with the majority of persons attending but that he does remember these three people as part of the usual party group.

COLLIER stated that he had never visited SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, but had heard that they had a place in that vicinity and had heard of parties that they had had there which he believed were attended by acquaintances of his among the Government employees. He was unable to specify any particular person who had visited the Accokeek farm.

COLLIER stated that he had never been solicited for information concerning his photographic invention and felt that it would have been unnecessary for anyone to attempt to obtain information concerning it from him as the details of the method had appeared in the form of a booklet published by the Department of Agriculture and also had appeared in a magazine called "Photogrammetric Engineering" which was edited by him and put out under the sponsorship of the American Society of Photogrammetry. He stated that only experienced technicians would be able to understand an explanation of this method and, therefore, believed it quite impossible that any of the social acquaintances that he met at the parties attended by him where RINGE or LENORE THOMAS were present could have sought information concerning it.

COLLIER advised that he had never known of any Communist Party connections on the part of SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS or JACOB BAKER and that as far as he could remember, none of these persons had a reputation for being Communists or Communist Party sympathizers.

COLLIER stated that he has never met ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS and has never known them to be present at any cocktail party which he attended. He did not associate ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in the same social circles as SALLY RINGE, LENORE THOMAS, and JACOB BAKER but said that it was not impossible that they could have been acquainted with them socially inasmuch as the parties were so large and so numerous that most of the Government employees in Washington at the time were involved in attending the parties.

COLLIER was unable to specifically recall his whereabouts on July 4, 1937, but, questioned as to whether he could have been at the Accokeek farm of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at that time, he stated that he definitely

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could not as he is sure that he never visited there.

Mrs. NINA COLLIER advised that she was acquainted with SALLY RINGE who was employed as an Executive Assistant in the Recreation Program of the WPA, under a Mr. LINDERMAN who was a Recreation Expert, at the same time as NINA COLLIER was General Cultural Adviser to the WPA. She stated that she had heard of LENORE THOMAS through SALLY RINGE but did not recall ever meeting her. She thought that she might have visited the Accokeek farm on one occasion because she had a recollection of its physical layout but was not sure of her visit and could not recall the time. She stated that she had associated with SALLY RINGE at work and also recalled her as one of the people who had been present at cocktail parties in the Washington social set.

Mrs. COLLIER advised that she was acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS, who, like herself, is a graduate of Bryn Mawr and that she had met PRISCILLA HISS at alumnae functions of Bryn Mawr and also as the result of her work in various Government Agencies, which included a short term as adviser on Indian Culture to the WPA, resulting in her becoming acquainted with some of the personnel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mrs. COLLIER stated that she had met ALGER HISS socially and as a result of her employment but said that she never had seen either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in the company of LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE, or JACOB BAKER.

Mrs. COLLIER indicated that she was well acquainted with SALLY RINGE but stated that she had never had any reason to believe that SALLY RINGE was a member of the Communist Party or a Communist Party sympathizer. She advised that JACOB BAKER had a wide-spread reputation as a liberal when he first entered Government circles with the WPA, which was at the outset of the New Deal. She has no knowledge of BAKER being a member of the Communist Party and made the observation that she visited with him recently and that his views at the present time are extremely conservative.

Mrs. COLLIER could not recall her whereabouts on July 4, 1937, but stated that she had delivered a baby in March of 1937 and, therefore, felt that it was very unlikely that she would have been attending parties as early as July 4.

It was the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. COLLIER that they were engaged in supervising the construction of a new home of theirs at Falls Church, Virginia, about July of 1937, which strengthened their firm conviction that they would not have visited the Accokeek Farm at that time.

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Mrs. COLLIER suggested that CLAIR LANING, who is in the advertising business in New York City at the present time, and who formerly was employed by the WPA about the time that SALLY RINGE was there, might be well acquainted with the social acquaintances of SALLY RINGE inasmuch as he was a bachelor and spent much of his free time in the company of SALLY RINGE and LENOORE THOMAS. She also suggested that DANN KILEY, a landscape artist of Franconia, New Hampshire, might be in a position to furnish information along the same lines as he, while not a Government employee, was a frequent social companion of CLAIR LANING.

Two other individuals who gave cocktail parties for the group which Mrs. COLLIER believed might include SALLY RINGE and LENOORE THOMAS were ARTHUR GOLDSCHMIDT, a former WPA employee, whose whereabouts are not known to Mrs. COLLIER, and ROBERT HORTON, who at the time was a radio commentator but now operates a hotel in Vermont. Mrs. COLLIER does not specifically place them as social acquaintances of SALLY RINGE and LENOORE THOMAS and their set but stated that she does recall attending cocktail parties at their homes about the time that she remembers seeing SALLY RINGE at such parties.

Mr. and Mrs. COLLIER both stated that they could not recall any individual whom they had met as a result of their acquaintance with SALLY RINGE or JACOB BAKER who impressed them as being interested in Communist activities or a Communist Party sympathizer.

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INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH
CHAMBERS' RESIDENCES IN BALTIMORE
TO DEVELOP CONTINUOUS HISS-CHAMBERS
ASSOCIATION UP TO SPRING OF 1938

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

All investigation set forth below is based on information furnished by Mr. and Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to SAs TOM G. SPENCER and FRANK PLANT of the New York Office and SAs FRANK G. JOHNSTONE and DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN of the Baltimore Office on February 10 and 11, 1949, at the CHAMBERS' home, R. D. 2, Westminster, Md., and at Baltimore, Md. Instant interview was conducted in an endeavor to develop investigative leads to prove continuous contact and association between HISS and CHAMBERS prior to January 1, 1937, and subsequent thereto until CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party in the Spring of 1938.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at 903
St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland

In the interview referred to above, CHAMBERS advised that he and his wife and their infant daughter, ELLEN, resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, sometime during August, 1934, to the Spring of 1935. They resided at this address under the pseudonym of Mr. and Mrs. LLOYD CANTWELL. The landlady at this address has been identified as Miss BERTHA TYSON, who is described by CHAMBERS as the rental agent for the WCTU which owned the building at 903 St. Paul Street and occupied rooms on the first floor. Miss TYSON occupied the second floor of the residence at 903 St. Paul Street, and a nephew, name unknown, resided with her. The CHAMBERS family, under the name CANTWELL, occupied an apartment located on the third floor at this address. The apartment was rented from the WCTU, but Miss TYSON took care of the property. The CHAMBERS were the only other tenants in the building during their period of tenancy. They have a recollection that the door on the first floor of this residence was generally locked and that when someone desired admittance who did not have a key, Miss TYSON would have to come down and open the door manually each time.

When the CHAMBERS left this apartment, they gave whatever furniture they had to Miss TYSON since they did not want to bear the expense of moving the furniture from Baltimore. They recalled that the furniture was of little value and that Miss TYSON would possibly remember their leaving the

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furniture with her.

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It is the CHAMBERS' recollection that ALGER HISS and possibly his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, visited the CHAMBERS while they resided at 903 St. Paul Street. A definite recollection is that ALGER HISS came to this address in his Ford automobile and took the CHAMBERS' baby furniture from Baltimore to Washington, D. C., when the CHAMBERS moved into the 28th Street house formerly occupied by ALGER HISS and leased by him to the CHAMBERS in Washington, D. C.

As a matter of background information, the CHAMBERS family resided from approximately April 28, 1935, to July 1, 1935, on 28th Street, Washington, D. C., residence formerly occupied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. CHAMBERS in instant interview advised that a maid who was employed by the CHAMBERS family at an address on Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md., occupied by the CHAMBERS subsequent to the period of residence at 903 St. Paul Street, was in all probability obtained through Miss BERTHA TYSON. Mrs. CHAMBERS described EDITH as being brown colored, not particularly dark, approximately 26 to 29 years old, medium build, stating that EDITH's nickname for the CHAMBERS baby, ELLEN, was "PEACHY." Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled that EDITH's last name might possibly be BROIN, BRUN, or BRENNER but was not at all certain regarding any of these surnames. EDITH's husband's first name was ELWOOD, and he was employed as an automobile mechanic on Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md., in the vicinity of the 2500 block, near the Food Fair. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that EDITH came in each day to work and recalled that EDITH and ELWOOD were a devoted couple with no children and were quite sober and well settled. It was the recollection of both the CHAMBERS that EDITH and her husband lived on Eutaw Street in a second or third floor apartment, exact address, unknown, probably several blocks south of the point where Eutaw Street becomes Eutaw Place. Mrs. CHAMBERS further advised that she believes EDITH was also employed by her as a maid at 903 St. Paul Street.

Mrs. MAUDE ASHENFELTER, presently Secretary of the WCTU, 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 15, 1949, that Miss BERTHA TYSON resides during the winter months of the year at 1844 Second Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Fla. Mrs. ASHENFELTER further advised that there is no one presently residing at 903 St. Paul Street who was residing there during the 1930's and that the only person known to her who could be contacted regarding persons who resided there during that period is Miss TYSON.

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By letter dated February 16, 1949, the Miami Office was requested to interview Miss BERTHA TYSON concerning the exact length of time that the CHAMBERS family resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.; the present address of the former CHAMBERS maid, EDITH; the present address of Miss TYSON's nephew who resided with her at 903 St. Paul Street during the period that the CHAMBERS resided at that address; and the possible contact between the HISS and CHAMBERS families during the CHAMBERS' St. Paul Street residence. A request was made that photographs of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, previously furnished to the Miami Office by the Bureau, be exhibited to Miss TYSON for identification purposes.

Investigation in the vicinity of 903 St. Paul Street failed to disclose anyone presently residing there who resided there in the middle 1930's, and the only person who resided in that immediate vicinity, according to the Baltimore address telephone directories of October, 1934, and 1935, who presently resides in Baltimore is a Mrs. J. HAMOND DUGAN who was listed as residing at that time at 907 St. Paul Street.

Dr. and Mrs. J. HAMOND DUGAN, Cromwell Bridge Road and Cowpens Avenue, Towson, Md., advised on February 16, 1949, that Dr. DUGAN resided at 907 St. Paul Street from 1913 to June, 1935, and that Dr. and Mrs. DUGAN resided there from September, 1935, to June, 1936.

They further stated that they were not aware of anyone else residing at 903 St. Paul Street during the middle 1930's other than the WCTU. The name LLOYD CANTWELL had no significance to them, and they stated that they never knew that an individual by that name ever resided in the neighborhood. They were shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and advised that they are reasonably certain that they have never seen these individuals and are absolutely certain that they have never seen them in the vicinity of 903 St. Paul Street.

The only garage presently located in the vicinity of the 2500 block Greenmount Avenue near the Food Fair is the Pfeiffer Brothers Garage at 2425 Greenmount Avenue.

JOSEPH PFEIFFER, partner, Pfeiffer Brothers, 2425 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 14, 1949, that the firm has been in business at that location since 1925 and have never employed a Negro automobile mechanic named ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar name. In order to be absolutely certain of this, Mr. PFEIFFER had JAMES J. VALIS,

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office manager, Pfeiffer Brothers, check the firm's employment records. VALIS could find no record of an ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER having been employed by the concern. VALIS stated, however, that a firm known as the M&T Motor Company was located at 505 East 25th Street (in the immediate vicinity of the 2500 block Greenmount Avenue) during the 1930's.

W. BARRY McLEAN, parts manager, Park Circle Motor Company, 3428 Reisters-town Road, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 14, 1949, that he was employed as parts manager for the M&T Motor Company, 505 East 25th Street, from 1927 to 1936 and that a Negro mechanic named ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar name, never worked for the concern.

The Baltimore address telephones for October, 1934, October, 1935, and April, 1936, and the Baltimore City Directories for 1936 and 1937 failed to list anyone named ELWOOD or EDITH BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar names, as residing at any address from the 900 block of Eutaw Street to the 1200 block Eutaw Place. It is noted that the only Baltimore City Directories published during the 1930's were the 1936 and 1937 editions.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at
1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

In approximately October, 1935, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, the CHAMBERS family moved back to Baltimore, Md., occupying an apartment on Eutaw Place in the block between Wilson and McMechen Streets. This apartment was obtained by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a result of an advertisement he observed in a newspaper. The CHAMBERS family occupied the Eutaw Place apartment under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL from approximately October, 1935, to early, 1936. CHAMBERS recalled that among other tenants in the same house but in separate apartments there were two sisters, an older and a younger woman, who expressed their dislike of the noise made by the CHAMBERS' child during the CHAMBERS' period of occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS at this Eutaw Place address more than once, the number of times not being recalled. However, Mr. CHAMBERS recalled that ALGER HISS in all probability brought several pieces of furniture to them for their use which included a drop-leaf table and an overstuffed chair. To the best of Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection, ALGER HISS would in all probability have transported the above articles of furniture from his home in Washington, D. C., to the

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Eutaw Place address in his own automobile and in all probability carried them into the apartment.

On one occasion during the Eutaw Place residence, PRISCILLA HISS came to visit the CHAMBERS, meeting her in the park area which is located between the North and Southbound sides of the street in the center of Eutaw Place. Mrs. CHAMBERS states that several women were in the park area at that time airing their children and that she, ESTHER CHAMBERS, was talking to a nurse at the time PRISCILLA HISS approached. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalls introducing Mrs. HISS to this nurse, not by her real name, but with a fictitious name, and stated that it is quite possible that the nurse may remember a photograph of PRISCILLA HISS and may also recall the incident. Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this nurse always wore a white uniform and was employed as a child nurse full-time for a doctor or dentist whose office was located at the corner of Eutaw Place and Wilson Street, in all probability. The only feature of description she can recall is the fact that the nurse had a bad cast in one eye.

The CHAMBERS advised that when they vacated the apartment on Eutaw Place, the maid, EDITH, previously referred to, was released from her employment with them and, so far as they recalled, went to work for a doctor in the neighborhood of the Eutaw Place apartment, possibly the doctor who employed the registered nurse mentioned above.

The 1936 Baltimore City Directory listed a LLOYD CANTWELL as residing at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place. Other neighbors at the same address, according to the directory, were as follows:

- Apartment A - PETER DE JACQUELIN
- Apartment B - Mrs. MINNIE KRAUS
- Apartment D - Mrs. JOHN E. NYGREN
- Apartment E - Mrs. HANNAH T. USILTON

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN E. NYGREN, 1634 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 15, 1949, that they resided at 1617 Eutaw Place from the Spring of 1936 until April of 1940, occupying Apartment D at that address from the Spring until the Fall of 1936, and occupying Apartment C at the same address from the Fall of 1936 until April, 1940. The NYGRENS recalled that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of husband and wife and two small children, were residents of Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, at the time that the NYGRENS moved into the building. However, the CANTWELLS moved from this address about one month later. Both Mr. and Mrs. NYGREN stated that they never knew the CANTWELLS to speak to, had no idea who their acquaintances were, and did

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not know where Mr. CANTWELL was employed. The NYGRENS did not know that the CANTWELLS employed a maid and could not recall ever having seen a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood. Mrs. NYGREN added that the apartment house located at 1617 Eutaw Place was owned by a Mr. CHARLES E. JACKSON during the period that she and her husband lived there.

They were shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that they could not recall ever having seen any of them.

Miss JUDITH USILTON, Apartment 40-E, 1312 Eutaw Place, advised that she resided at Apartment B, 1617 Eutaw Place, from 1932 to 1937 and that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of husband, wife, and a small daughter named ELLEN, resided at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, for less than one year in the middle 1930's. Miss USILTON further stated that she knew Mrs. CANTWELL to speak to but does not recall ever having seen Mr. CANTWELL. She had no idea as to where CANTWELL was employed or who his associates were.

Miss USILTON added that while residing at 1617 Eutaw Place, the CANTWELLS employed a colored maid named EDITH, whose last name she did not know. Miss USILTON recalled that after the CANTWELLS moved from 1617 Eutaw Place, she saw EDITH walking in the 1600 block of Eutaw Place on one occasion in 1939 but has no idea concerning her present whereabouts. Miss USILTON could not recall ever having seen a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood..

Miss USILTON was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and stated that she did not recognize any of them.

Miss WINNIE KRAUS, 1040 North Calvert Street, advised on February 24, 1949, that from about 1932 to 1942 she resided at Apartment B, 1617 Eutaw Place, but does not recall a family named CANTWELL as ever having resided at that address. She did not recall a colored maid named EDITH or a maid answering to the description of EDITH. Miss KRAUS did not recall ever having seen a child's nurse in that neighborhood who had a bad cast in one eye. She was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and advised that she has never seen any of these individuals in person but identified pictures of ALGER HISS and stated that she knew this to be ALGER HISS from pictures that she had previously seen in the newspapers.

CHARLES E. JACKSON, 511 Park Avenue, advised on February 18, 1949, that during the 1930's he was in business with his father, CHARLES E. JACKSON, SR., since deceased, and that his father at that time owned the property.

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located at 1617 Eutaw Place. JACKSON produced records which reflected that a LLOYD CANTWELL rented Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, from October 2, 1935, to June 27, 1936. JACKSON did not recall CANTWELL's description, whether or not he had a family, and does not know anything about CANTWELL's associates at that period. Mr. JACKSON does not recall how CANTWELL paid his rent but advised that the usual method for payment of rent was for the tenant to come to his father's office at 216 West Madison Street or else to mail a check to the office. JACKSON did not recall ever having seen a child nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood and did not know that the CANTWELLS employed a maid while residing at the Eutaw Place address. JACKSON added that GEORGE O. BANKS was employed as a janitor at 1617 Eutaw Place at that time and may have known the CANTWELLS.

Mr. JACKSON was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and stated that to the best of his knowledge he has never seen any of them.

GEORGE O. BANKS, 1011 Tiffany Court, advised on February 23, 1949, that he was employed by CHARLES E. JACKSON as a janitor of a number of apartment houses from about 1927 to 1944. BANKS added that one of these apartment houses was located at 1617 Eutaw Place, and he recalled that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of a husband, wife, and one child, resided at Apartment C at that address for about ten months in 1935 or 1936. BANKS stated that he does not recall much about the CHAMBERS family, does not recall anyone ever visiting them, did not know that they employed a maid, and could not recall ever having seen a child nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood.

He was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and stated them to be the same people who resided at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, under the name of CANTWELL. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, he stated that he had never seen them to his knowledge.

The 1936 Baltimore City Directory listed a LOUIS SACHS, surgeon, and a SYLVAN ROSENHEIM as having offices in the Marlborough Apartments (corner of Wilson Street and Eutaw Place).

The October, 1935, Baltimore address telephone directory also listed a BERNARD J. COHEN, physician, as having offices in the same building.

Mrs. SYLVAN ROSENHEIM, 6-B, Marlborough Apartments, Wilson Street and Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md., was interviewed on February 17, 1949, in an

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effort to ascertain whether or not her husband formerly employed a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye or a colored maid answering to the description of EDITH. Mrs. ROSENHEIM advised that her husband, Dr. SYLVAN ROSENHEIM, maintained offices at Apartment 1-J, Marlborough Apartments, from about 1932 to 1937. However, according to Mrs. ROSENHEIM, Dr. and Mrs. ROSENHEIM never had any children, and Dr. ROSENHEIM never employed a nurse at his office and also never employed a colored maid answering to the description of EDITH. Mrs. ROSENHEIM could not recall ever having seen the child nurse or maid referred to above and when shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, advised that to the best of her knowledge, she had never seen any of these individuals.

Dr. BERNARD J. COHEN, 1-B, Marlborough Apartments, interviewed in an attempt to locate the colored maid, EDITH, and the child nurse previously referred to, advised that he has maintained offices at the Marlborough Apartments since 1932 but never employed a child nurse with a bad cast in one eye, could not recall ever having seen her, and never employed a colored maid named EDITH or answering to EDITH's description. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, Dr. COHEN advised that he has never seen any of them with the exception of ALGER HISS, whom he immediately identified. Dr. COHEN explained that he attended the Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md., with ALGER HISS from 1917 to 1921 but added that he has never seen HISS in the neighborhood of the Marlborough Apartments.

Dr. LOUIS SACHS, Ground Floor, Marlborough Apartments, advised on February 21, 1949, that he did not employ a child's nurse during the period 1935 to 1936 and never employed a colored maid named EDITH or answering to EDITH's description. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, Dr. SACHS advised that he does not recall ever having seen any of these persons.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at
3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

In probably March, 1937, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS returned to Baltimore in search of an apartment and obtained an apartment through the Frederick Realty Company, Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., located on Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md. This apartment was rented under the name of JAY CHAMBERS and was located probably in the 3100 or 3200 block of Auchentoroly Terrace. CHAMBERS described the location as one or two blocks below the intersection of Gwynns Falls Parkway and Auchentoroly Terrace. It was

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Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS at the Auchentoroly Terrace address.

While at the Auchentoroly Terrace address, the CHAMBERS had in their employ a colored maid by the name of EVELYN. EVELYN is described by Mrs. CHAMBERS as having a clear, light complexion, a Negress, with amber colored eyes, having Caucasian features. She was 5' 7" in height, approximately 22 or 23 years of age, married, and according to recollection, frequented night clubs considerably, along with her husband. EVELYN's husband had a large swanky car. EVELYN was hired in answer to an advertisement placed by the CHAMBERS in the local newspapers. EVELYN remained in the employ of the CHAMBERS family during their entire residence on Auchentoroly Terrace and remained with them when they moved to 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md. She, like EDITH, worked as a day worker, leaving each evening after work.

The Baltimore address telephone directory for October, 1937, listed a JAY CHAMBERS as residing at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace.

Miss ETHEL M. ENGLER, 3314 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949; that she has resided on Auchentoroly Terrace for 34 years and recalled that the CHAMBERS family and their two children resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace for about one year in about 1937. They were a family who kept to themselves and did not associate with their neighbors. Miss ENGLER understood from the CHAMBERS' maid, EVELYN, that Mr. CHAMBERS was a writer. She has no idea where EVELYN is now located, nor what her last name was. Miss ENGLER never saw anyone visit the CHAMBERS other than a middle-aged woman who resembled Mrs. CHAMBERS, and Miss ENGLER thought this woman was Mrs. CHAMBERS' mother. Miss ENGLER stated that she never knew anything of an unusual nature concerning the CHAMBERS family.

Miss ENGLER identified a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the individual who formerly resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace but could not identify pictures of Mrs. CHAMBERS. She identified pictures of ALGER HISS but advised that she has never seen him in person but recently saw his picture in newspapers. Miss ENGLER was shown a picture of PRISCILLA HISS and advised that she has never seen this individual.

Mrs. ROSA DeLUCA, 3306 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised that she has been living at that address for 27 years, but never knew that a family named CHAMBERS formerly resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace or anywhere else in the neighborhood. She was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs.

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CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, and advised that she has never seen any of them to her knowledge.

C. LEE BRADENBAUGH, 3304 Auchentoroly Terrace, advised on February 24, 1949, that he has resided at 3304 Auchentoroly Terrace since 1919. BRADENBAUGH further stated that his wife died in 1930 and that he has not kept up with residents of the neighborhood since that time and did not know that a family named CHAMBERS ever resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace or elsewhere in the neighborhood. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, he advised that to the best of his knowledge he has never seen any of these individuals.

H. EDGAR HAMMAN, Secretary, B. J. and G. W. Frederick, Inc., 115 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., was contacted on February 17, 1949, in an endeavor to ascertain the exact period of the CHAMBERS' residence at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace. HAMMAN advised that property rental records of the concern only go back as far as five years, and therefore it would not be possible to ascertain who resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace during 1937. The records did disclose, however, that the firm managed the property at that address until March 21, 1938.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at
2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

The CHAMBERS family resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, according to Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, until early in December, 1937, at which time they moved to 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md., taking the maid, EVELYN, with them. The Mt. Royal Terrace apartment was obtained through observation of a For Rent sign and was occupied by the CHAMBERS family under the name of JAY CHAMBERS. They resided at this address until approximately April, 1938, and were visited there by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS on at least one, if not more, occasions.

While the CHAMBERS occupied this home at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, they rented out the third floor for a period of time to a Mr. and Mrs. NELSON, Mrs. NELSON being the daughter of a Mrs. MOALE, a neighbor who lived adjacent to the CHAMBERS on Mt. Royal Terrace. Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that it was necessary for Mr. NELSON to have an apartment in town during the winter, and through Mrs. CHAMBERS' association with Mrs. MOALE, she made available the apartment to the NELSONS during her period of occupancy. The CHAMBERS resided at the Mt. Royal Terrace address until April, 1938.

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The Baltimore address telephone directory for April, 1938, listed a JAY CHAMBERS as residing at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK V. MOALE, 2122 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949, that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children, a girl and boy aged four and one years respectively, resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace for a number of months in approximately 1937 or 1938. Mrs. MOALE recalled that Mrs. CHAMBERS' first name was ESTHER but could not recall Mr. CHAMBERS' first name. Mrs. MOALE had the impression that CHAMBERS may have worked in New York as he was away from home a great deal of the time. Mrs. CHAMBERS taught at the Park School while residing on Mt. Royal Terrace, according to Mrs. MOALE. Mrs. MOALE advised that her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. KINLOCH NELSON resided in the CHAMBERS' household at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, renting the entire third floor from about January to April, 1938. Mrs. MOALE knew none of the friends or acquaintances of the CHAMBERS family and could not recall having seen persons visiting them. Mrs. MOALE further stated that she and her husband formerly resided at 1512 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md., and were neighbors of the HISS family from 1908 to 1930 while the HISS family resided at 1427 Linden Avenue. She added that she has not, however, seen ALGER or DONALD HISS for the last 20 years.

Mr. MOALE was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and could not identify any of them.

Mrs. MOALE was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and recognized pictures of Mrs. CHAMBERS as the person who formerly lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace and noted a resemblance between a 1936 picture of CHAMBERS and the person who formerly lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace. She recognized pictures of ALGER HISS immediately but failed to identify a picture of PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. MOALE stated that she never saw ALGER HISS visit the CHAMBERS family while they resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

NEATON ESTEP, 818 Harlem Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949, that she has been employed as a maid by Mr. and Mrs. FRANK V. MOALE, 2122 Mt. Royal Terrace, for about 20 years, and recalled that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace for a few months a number of years ago. ESTEP advised that a colored maid named EVELYN worked for the CHAMBERS family while the CHAMBERS lived on Mt. Royal Terrace and that she saw EVELYN's picture in the Baltimore "Afro-American" newspaper within the last six months. ESTEP stated that she does not recall EVELYN's last name but could possibly identify her if shown pictures

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from the "Afro-American."

NEATON ESTEP was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS at this time and could not identify any of them.

On February 21, 1949, Mrs. DOROTHY C. GIBSON, librarian, "Afro-American" Company, 628 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md., furnished the writer with copies of the Baltimore "Afro-American" newspaper for the period from June 1, 1948, to February 21, 1949. A review of these newspapers disclosed pictures of three individuals named EVELYN who could possibly be the maid EVELYN employed by the CHAMBERS family, and one three inch by two inch picture captioned "AT HISS HEARING" which appeared on page 1 of the Baltimore "Afro-American" on August 31, 1948. The following paragraph appeared with the picture: "Trying without success to shield her face from photographers, a former maid (unidentified) in the home of ALGER HISS leaves the hearing being conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, senior editor of 'Time' magazine, has told the Committee that Mr. HISS was a member of the Communist Underground."

Miss ELIZABETH C. LITSINGER, Head of the Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Cathedral and Mulberry Streets, Baltimore, Md., furnished the writer with back copies of the "Afro-American" newspaper containing the four pictures described above. These pictures were shown to NEATON ESTEP by SA DAN A. BRANT and the writer on March 3, 1949. ESTEP failed to identify pictures of the three individuals named EVELYN but immediately identified the picture captioned "AT HISS HEARING," referred to above, as being a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid, EVELYN, which ESTEP stated she had previously seen. Subsequent to identifying this picture, however, ESTEP read the writeup (set out above) appearing with the picture and decided from this that this picture could not have been a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid. Although ESTEP appeared to be reasonably sure that she had seen a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid EVELYN in the Baltimore "Afro-American," no such picture appears in copies of the newspaper issued from June 1, 1948, to February 21, 1949.

Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON, Berwick Avenue, Ruxton, Md., advised on February 18, 1949, that they occupied the third floor at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace from December, 1937, to April, 1938, and that Mr. and Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS and their two children, ELLEN and PAT, occupied the first and second floors of this residence during that period. Mrs. NELSON stated that she thought that CHAMBERS worked for the Federal Government from things that were said by Mrs. CHAMBERS at that time. CHAMBERS, according

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to Mrs. NELSON, was away from home frequently during their period of residence on Mt. Royal Terrace, and Mrs. CHAMBERS was very secretive as to where he went.

Mr. NELSON advised that during the five months that his family resided in the CHAMBERS household, he noticed on several occasions when he came home in the evening that Mr. CHAMBERS would have a group of approximately five men visiting him, and NELSON presumed that these individuals were there to play cards. NELSON does not, however, recall a description of any of these individuals. Mrs. NELSON remembered the CHAMBERS maid as possibly named EVELYN and described her as being a light-skinned Negress, young, nice looking, whose last name was unknown to her. Mrs. NELSON stated that she had no idea where EVELYN came from or where she is now.

Mr. and Mrs. NELSON recognized pictures of THITTAKER and ESTHER CHALPERS as the same people who had lived with them at Mt. Royal Terrace. Mrs. NELSON advised that she has known ALGER HISS all her life, having lived in the same neighborhood as the HISS family on Linden Avenue in Baltimore. Mr. NELSON recalled having seen ALGER HISS at parties in past years. Both Mr. and Mrs. NELSON recognized pictures of ALGER HISS immediately. They advised that they do not know PRISCILLA HISS and failed to recognize a picture of her. Both stated that they never saw ALGER HISS or a person resembling the picture of PRISCILLA HISS visiting the CHAMBERS while they resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

The New York Office was requested by teletype dated February 23, 1949, to reinterview CHAMBERS regarding the unknown individuals seen at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace by C. KINLOCH NELSON.

MAGGIE WATKINS, Berwick Avenue, Ruxton, Maryland, advised on March 7, 1949, that she has been employed as a maid by Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON for the past 13 years and was employed by them when they lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace. The NELSONS lived at this address for about four months in about 1938, occupying the third floor, and a family named CHAMBERS occupied the first and second floors. According to WATKINS, the CHAMBERS had a colored maid named EVELYN whom WATKINS stated she saw once or twice. WATKINS further advised that EVELYN told her on one occasion in 1938 that she was from Virginia but did not say where in Virginia. WATKINS did not know whether or not EVELYN was married. She stated that she has not seen EVELYN since 1938 and does not have any idea as to her present whereabouts.

When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, WATKINS

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failed to identify any of them except a picture of Mrs. CHAMBERS and daughter ELLEN which ATKINS advised was the same Mrs. CHAMBERS and her daughter who formerly lived in the same house with them at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

It is to be noted that JESSE SLINGLUFF, JR., 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., interviewed on February 1, 1949, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS were in his possession, advised the writer that Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NELSON of Ruxton, Md., resided in the CHAMBERS home at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, from Christmas, 1937, to about April, 1938, and that the present maid of the NELSONS knew the former maid of the CHAMBERS.

GEORGE H. C. NELSON, 2 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md., upon interview on February 9, 1949, advised SA JOSEPH C. CONDON and the writer that he never resided in the CHAMBERS home but that his brother, C. KINLOCH NELSON, and his family did reside at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace in approximately 1937 or 1938.

Mrs. JAMES M. HOBBS, 2118 Mt. Royal Terrace, and her brother, THOMAS C. ELEY, same address, advised on February 23, 1949, that they have resided at this address since 1931 and 1920 respectively, but were not aware that the CHAMBERS family lived in the neighborhood until recent newspaper disclosures. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, they advised that to the best of their knowledge they have never seen any of these persons.

Questioning of the persons interviewed in the neighborhoods where CHAMBERS resided in Baltimore failed to develop any information of value, other than is set out above, concerning the reputation, associates, and activities of CHAMBERS.

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the New York Office requested Baltimore to locate and interview a registered nurse who was in the company of Mrs. CHAMBERS on one occasion when PRISCILLA HISS arrived to visit Mrs. CHAMBERS during the CHAMBERS' residence in an apartment on Eutaw Place in Baltimore.

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised that exhaustive investigation already conducted by Baltimore had failed to identify and locate the above mentioned registered nurse and that no further investigative leads on this angle were available. Such investigation regarding this registered nurse is set out above.

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With reference to the failure of witnesses at Baltimore to identify the unknown HISS maid pictured in the "Afro-American" newspaper, on page 1 of the August 31, 1948, edition, further investigation to identify, locate, and interview this unknown maid was requested of the Washington Field Office by a copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 15, 1949.

With reference to the various Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS, the following investigation was conducted by SA PATRICK D. PUTNAM for the purpose of not only developing background information regarding CHAMBERS but also for the purpose of developing possible evidence of association between CHAMBERS and HISS. This investigation was conducted particularly for the purpose of identifying any references that might have been supplied by CHAMBERS in obtaining gas and electric service at any of his residences in Baltimore.

The following information was furnished by Mr. C. J. LANGGOOD, Customer Relations, Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, Lexington and Liberty Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, pertaining to former residences in Baltimore of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. LANGGOOD explained that, in accordance with a Federal Power Commission regulation, the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company was required to maintain all records for three to five years and that any records in their possession prior to that time would be just a matter of chance. According to LANGGOOD, the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company does not require references, credit or otherwise, on the part of individuals using their services; further, unless the tenant was indebted to the company upon his leaving the premises, any current record on the individual would not be available.

903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland

The Gas Company's contract at this address at the time of CHAMBERS' alleged residence was in the name of the WCTU, having been in this name since May, 1927, to the present.

3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

According to Mr. LANGGOOD, the gas and electric meters at this address were installed in 1937, but no individual was contracted with, according to the records, until March, 1938, at which time one ISRAEL HIZRACH was contracted for services.

2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

According to the Contracts Card File records of the Gas Company, CHAMBERS

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was contracted for services at this residence from October 25, 1937, to April 9, 1938, under the name JAY CHAMBERS. No further information was reflected in the records concerning this residence, during the time that CHAMBERS resided here. However, it was noted that one ARTHUR W. THORPE was contracted for services from April 27, 1938, to January, 1949, and the present contract is under the name WILLIAM E. WIDDINGTON.

1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

The records of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company contained no information concerning CHAMBERS' residence at this address. According to Mr. LANGGOOD, the present contract is in the name of FRANK J. BIBLEHEISER, 1632 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

The following investigation was conducted by SA MYRON C. METCALF:

It was requested that the records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City be examined for any information concerning the identity of references and for other background information possibly furnished by CHAMBERS at the time he acquired telephone service for various residences in Baltimore, especially those residences during the late nineteen thirties. Baltimore Confidential Informant 214, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that if an account with the telephone company is closed and is not in default, the records are immediately destroyed. If an account is in default when closed, the records are retained for six years and then destroyed. Informant made inquiries in the Accounting and Records Divisions of the company under all pseudonyms used by CHAMBERS and under all his residence addresses in Baltimore City and vicinity, but no information regarding CHAMBERS, his references, or background was obtained.

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INVESTIGATION REGARDING TRADE-IN OF
1934 FORD SEDAN AND PURCHASE OF NEW
1937 FORD SEDAN BY MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS
IN NOVEMBER, 1937

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information which had been obtained in interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

About 1935 CHAMBERS purchased a Ford Sedan, 1931 or 1932 model, tan in color, with funds furnished him by J. PETERS. The car was purchased in New York City and was originally registered there under the name of DAVID BRENN. CHAMBERS explained that this car was purchased for his use in his work and primarily for travel between New York, Baltimore, and Washington. He believes he secured New York plates for this car in 1936.

When he moved to Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, in early 1937, CHAMBERS believes he sold this car to himself as JAY CHAMBERS or possibly to his wife, Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS. At that time CHAMBERS secured Maryland license plates for this car. CHAMBERS states that upon the arrival of Colonel BYKOV, BYKOV forbade CHAMBERS to use any car in his work, and according to CHAMBERS, BYKOV was not aware of the fact that CHAMBERS possessed the above car.

CHAMBERS stated that when he began to plan his break with the Communist Party, he decided a car was essential, and he finally persuaded BYKOV that he, CHAMBERS, needed an automobile. CHAMBERS asked BYKOV for \$500.00 to purchase the car, and BYKOV stated that he did not have that sum of money immediately available. CHAMBERS then indicated that he could borrow money from ALGER HISS, and BYKOV authorized him to do so and stated that he, BYKOV, would repay HISS. CHAMBERS states he asked ALGER HISS for the money and later received same from HISS. It is CHAMBERS' recollection that PRISCILLA HISS said she had to close out her account to get this money for CHAMBERS. According to referenced teletype, this action on the part of PRISCILLA HISS would have been in early 1938, which date is refuted in the information set out below.

CHAMBERS stated that he believed PRISCILLA's account would have been in the Riggs National Bank, Main Office or duPont Branch, Washington, D. C.

A few days after HISS gave CHAMBERS the money, Mrs. CHAMBERS turned in the above mentioned Ford Sedan at the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown,

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Maryland, and purchased a new 1937 Ford, which latter car CHAMBERS states is still in the possession of his family. CHAMBERS stated he himself never paid HISS back for the \$500.00 but believes HISS was probably repaid by BYKOV, although CHAMBERS has nothing to substantiate this belief.

The Baltimore Office was requested to conduct appropriate investigation at the Schmidt Motor Company in Randallstown, Maryland, and through the Maryland Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

Mrs. ALICE STACKHOUSE, clerk, Registration Section, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, 21st and Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, made a thorough search of the records for any and all cars that might have been registered in Maryland under the true names or any of the known aliases of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS at all known Baltimore addresses. This search resulted in the following information:

On August 2, 1937, a used Ford Sedan, year and model not indicated, motor #18-1011772, was registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, under Maryland title #B-399127. The above represents the first time this car was ever registered in the State of Maryland. An unsuccessful search was made to locate the previous title for this car surrendered by ESTHER CHAMBERS at the time she registered the car in Maryland and for the registration application filed by ESTHER CHAMBERS at the time she registered the above car in Maryland. Mrs. STACKHOUSE stated that both had been destroyed in a reduction in the volume of the Bureau's files.

Records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles reflect that the succession of ownership of Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772, is as follows:

On January 18, 1938, this same car was registered to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, under Maryland title #TB-477283. On January 29, 1944, this same car was registered in Maryland to VINCENT JOSEPH FERRARACCI, 1423 North Patterson Park Avenue, Baltimore 13, Maryland, under Maryland title #TC-641571. On January 9, 1946, this same car was registered to JAMES RUSSELL COBURN, JR., 4917 Midwood Avenue, Baltimore 12, Maryland, under Maryland title #TC-880813. COBURN is the last owner of record of Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772.

Further, the records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles reflect that on December 1, 1937, a 1937 black Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, was registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS, 2124 St. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, under Maryland title E-457146. In connection with the

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above registration on November 30, 1938, ESTHER CHAMBERS filed a change of address to 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and on October 29, 1940, she filed a change of address to Bixler's Church Road, RFD #2, Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland. The department records indicated that ESTHER CHAMBERS purchased the above described 1937 Ford Sedan from the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., Randallstown, Maryland, on November 26, 1937, for \$800.00. The 1937 Ford Sedan was previously titled in Maryland to the Schmidt Motor Company under Maryland title #503749. When the transfer of title was made from the Schmidt Motor Company to ESTHER CHAMBERS, DOROTHY E. SCHMIDT signed as Secretary for the Schmidt Motor Company, and VIRGINIA D. SCHMIDT signed the transfer as Notary Public.

The only other vehicles found to have been registered to either Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS, according to the records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, were a 1947 Ford truck and a 1947 trailer which are of no pertinence to this investigation,

The records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles indicate that the above described 1937 Ford Sedan is still registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS.

Mr. MICHAEL A. NOPPINGER, Registrar of Titles, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, 21st and Guilford Avenue, Baltimore 18, Md., is the witness competent to introduce any of the above records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT, owner, Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., Randallstown, Md., consulted the company records and advised that on November 23, 1937, ESTHER CHAMBERS, 2124 Mt. Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, telephone Lafayette 1239, purchased a 1937 Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, from the company for \$800.00. Charges of 1% sales tax amounting to \$8.00 and a charge for title and transfer of \$3.75 brought the total purchase price to \$811.75. At the time of this purchase, ESTHER CHAMBERS traded in a 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772 for which she received a credit of \$325.00, making a balance due on the purchase of \$486.75. The records indicated that ESTHER CHAMBERS paid the balance of \$486.75 in cash, and that no check or other method of payment was involved in the transaction.

It should be noted that the above mentioned transaction of the Schmidt Motor Company is recorded on page 386 of their 1937 ledger. Mr. SCHMIDT advised that he had no independent recollection of having made the above transaction with ESTHER CHAMBERS, but stated that in all probability in November, 1937, he would have personally handled such a transaction.

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The records of the Schmidt Motor Company also reflect on page 402 of their ledger that the above-mentioned 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772, was sold on January 15, 1938, to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, for \$275.00. Mr. SCHMIDT further stated that both of the entries on page 386 of their 1937 ledger and on page 402 of their 1938 ledger appear in the handwriting of his wife, Mrs. VIRGINIA D. SCHMIDT.

Mr. SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT, owner, or Mr. D. LLOYD STOKER, office manager, are competent witnesses to introduce the above records of the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., in any subsequent court proceedings.

A summary of the above information obtained from the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles and the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., was furnished by teletype on February 23, 1949, to the Bureau, Washington Field, Philadelphia, Albany, and New York Offices. It was suggested in this teletype that the Albany Office endeavor to ascertain the registration or ownership in New York State prior to August 2, 1937, of 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772. In the absence of any such record of registration or ownership in New York State, it was suggested that the Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices be requested to endeavor to establish registration of this car in either Pennsylvania or the District of Columbia.

- By teletype dated March 12, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to check with the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles and obtain a copy of the transfer of title of the old Ford automobile which was transferred from the name of DAVID BREEN to Mrs. JAY or Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1937. The Baltimore Office was also requested to obtain a copy of the title of the new 1937 Ford automobile registered in the name of Mrs. CHAMBERS which she had purchased November 19, 1937, from the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland.

By teletype dated March 14, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Bureau and the New York Office that all the information requested in New York's teletype of March 14, 1949, regarding the two Ford cars mentioned above had previously been furnished in Baltimore teletype dated February 23, 1949. In this teletype it was pointed out that no transfer of title for the 1934 Ford Sedan from DAVID BREEN to Mrs. CHAMBERS in 1937 was available in the files of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles. It was also pointed out that if Mrs. CHAMBERS turned in an out-of-state title for the 1934 Ford Sedan when it was first registered in Maryland on August 2, 1937, such title, showing previous ownership of this car, had also been destroyed.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

Mr. JAMES B. JONES, Principal Clerk, Title File Division, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore, Md., advised on March 14, 1949, that although the out-of-state title for registration card furnished by Mrs. CHAMBERS, which would have become a part of her application for a Maryland title for the 1934 Ford Sedan, had been destroyed, there was available at the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles the original title to this vehicle, issued to ESTHER CHAMBERS by the Maryland Commissioner of Motor Vehicles on August 2, 1937. A photostatic copy of this title was obtained, together with a photostatic copy of the Application for Maryland Title for the 1937 Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, Maryland title B-457146, presently owned by Mrs. CHAMBERS, and both of these documents were forwarded to the New York Office by letter dated March 16, 1949, with the advice that MICHAEL A. NOPPINGER, Registrar of Titles, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland, was the competent witness to introduce the original of either of these documents.

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INVESTIGATION RE CHECKS ON BALTIMORE
BANKS DEPOSITED TO ACCOUNT OF ALGER
HISSE AT RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WASHING-
TON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) W. WALIACE REAMY and is based on the report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK, dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C. This report set out the results of an examination of ALGER HISS' bank account at the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch.

The checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at this bank was analyzed from June 6, 1934 to February 4, 1949 in regard to deposits. The deposit tickets available were examined and all information reflecting the identity of the checks deposited was set out. Certain checks were discovered to have been drawn on several banks in Baltimore, Maryland and one check on a bank in Westminster, Maryland.

AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

The previously referenced report reflected that on July 15, 1936 a check on the Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, Westminster, Maryland in the amount of \$100.00 was deposited to the checking account of HISS.

Confidential Informant T-2 at Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, advised that in 1936 his bank was posting by hand and for that reason he was able to ascertain the maker of the check, the payee, amount and date charged to the maker's account. This information appeared in Individual Cash Book No. 28 and the particular item appears on the last line of page 365 under the date of July 17, 1936. This check in the amount of \$100.00 was drawn by EDWARD W. CASE and was made payable to ALGER HISS. T-2 advised that CASE is in the real estate business in Westminster and has been so engaged for a number of years. It was his recollection that CASE was involved in the transaction regarding the farm in which both HISS and CHAMBERS figured.

T-2 stated that CASE no longer has an account at his bank and further, that CASE is not too active in the real estate business at present, although he still has a few transactions. T-2 stated that CASE was haphazard and careless in his methods but felt him to be fairly reliable. It will be noted that CASE has been previously interviewed in regard to the transaction in respect to the sale of the farm.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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The report of Special Agent (A) COOK reflected a deposit on December 28, 1934

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in the amount of \$5.00 and identified as a check on the Baltimore Commercial Bank. Inquiry at the Office of the Deputy Bank Commissioner, 302 Union Trust Building, was made and it was ascertained that the Baltimore Commercial Bank was taken over on September 1, 1945 by the Union Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Confidential Informant T-3 at the Union Trust Company, Baltimore and St. Paul Streets, advised that the only records presently available in regard to the Baltimore Commercial Bank are the individual ledger sheets and certain other information having no bearing on checking accounts. He stated that due to the lack of adequate storage space that the Union Trust Company had a regular program with respect to the destruction of records, and that therefore it would be impractical to trace the aforementioned \$5.00 check. The only possible way to trace an item would be to examine all the ledger sheets for the particular day involved, and inasmuch as the item is: for \$5.00 it would be nearly impossible to specifically identify one as there would be so many items for \$5.00.

A deposit on July 8, 1942 reflected five checks identified by the transit # "7-69." Four of these checks were for \$.45 and the other for \$.35.

Inquiry was made at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Baltimore Branch, Calvert and Lexington Streets and it was ascertained that the transit #7-69 was formerly used by the Union Trust Company. The Union Trust Company changed their transit number to 7-1 because of the fact that they had taken over the old First National Bank of Baltimore, which originally bore that transit number. T-3 was also questioned regarding the possibility of tracing those checks appearing in the deposit of July 8, 1942. He accordingly consulted his records and advised that it was not the policy of the Union Trust Company to make recordak pictures of checks drawn on their own bank, and it would be impossible therefore to obtain pictures of the aforementioned checks. Further, the Proof Department maintained their proof records for a maximum of one year, and therefore the only possible way to trace these items would be to examine all ledger sheets bearing entries for July 10, 1942 which would be assuming that the checks would take two days to clear.

In the deposit of July 8, 1942 there was also a \$.45 check drawn on the Equitable Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Confidential Informant T-4 at the Equitable Trust Company, Munsey Building, made inquiry throughout the bank and advised that although it was the policy of the bank to recordak their own checks, the film containing such pictures was maintained for about a period of three years. For this reason checks charged against various accounts during 1942 had been filmed but such film had been destroyed. T-4 advised that also the Proof Department's records had been destroyed and that the only possible way to trace instant

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item would be to examine all individual ledger sheets.

Inquiry regarding checks which could be traced only by an examination of the ledger sheets was not pursued further due to the practical impossibility of locating such items and identifying them in the event they were in an amount frequently appearing in the bank's work.

On December 28, 1943 a check on the Mercantile Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland in the amount of \$1,000.00 was deposited to the checking account of HISS.

Confidential Informant T-5 at the Mercantile Trust Company, Calvert and Redwood Streets, advised that it is the policy of his bank to recordak all checks going through the bank. He examined his records and ascertained that the film for checks clearing the bank in December of 1943 was still available. It was believed that checks deposited in Washington on a Baltimore bank would take two days to clear and for this reason the film of December 30, 1943 was examined.

Upon examination of the film a picture was found of instant \$1,000.00 check. The check was drawn by Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS and was made payable to ALGER HISS. The check was dated November 27, 1943 and bore a handwritten notation in the lower left hand corner "Happy Xmas, 1943." It was also noted that two other checks for \$1,000.00 each were drawn by Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS and were payable to AMY B. HISS and what appeared to be JOHN B. HISS. It will be noted that Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS is an aunt of ALGER HISS.

The report of Special Agent (A) COOK reflected various deposits containing checks drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland. These deposits covered a period from December 28, 1934 to February 23, 1946. Confidential Informant T-6 at the Fidelity Trust Company, Charles and Lexington Streets, advised that it is the bank's policy to recordak all checks passing through the bank but that the film is destroyed with the exception of the last three years. Informant T-6 stated that in this regard the bank maintained that it was only necessary to keep such records for three years in conformance with the Statute of Limitations.

In regard to other records of the bank T-6 stated that proof sheets were maintained for a very short time due to their bulky nature and the lack of storage space. In regard to deposit tickets the bank retains them for five years.

T-6 pointed out that none of the checks drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company and deposited in HISS' account at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. could be traced with the exception of the check deposited on February 23, 1946. Accordingly, the recordak film was obtained for the bank's work

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on February 25, 26 and 27, 1946. The film for the work of February 26, 1946 contained in Box 554 and photographed on February 27, 1946 reflected a picture of the \$5.00 check deposited to the HISS account on February 23, 1946. The check was dated December 8, 1945, was in the amount of \$5.00, was payable to Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and signed MARY L. HISS. It was noted that this check bore on the face of it the stamp of the Riggs National Bank.

In an effort to trace the other checks on the Fidelity Trust Company, inquiry was made as to whether any members of the HISS family had accounts in the past or at the present time at this bank. T-6 consulted his records which reflected various accounts, both open and closed for different individuals whose last name was HISS. Accounts were noted for several individuals in ALGER HISS' immediate family. T-6 advised that it would be possible to check these accounts for charges corresponding to the deposits made in the account of ALGER HISS at Riggs National Bank. He stated that the bank had taken pictures on recordak film of all ledger sheets prior to 1945. He made available all films on which pictures appeared of ledger sheets covering that portion of the ledger in which the name HISS would appear. Approximately twelve recordak films were examined which covered the period from 1919 to 1945. It was observed, however, that in regard to that portion of the ledger containing HISS' accounts, there appeared to be several gaps in particular accounts. T-6 advised that all film which could be identified from the information on the outside of the box in which the film was contained was made available.

An examination of this film reflected the following information:

A checking account in the name of ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue was opened on November 21, 1925. This account was closed and reopened several times and the last entry was made when the account was closed on October 8, 1930. A deposit was made on November 27, 1925 in the amount of \$2,024.89 and a deposit of \$1,000.00 was made on December 12, 1929. No other items of interest appeared.

An account was on the books in 1920 for Miss ANNA HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland and was closed July 11, 1929.

An account in the name of BOSLEY HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue was opened on December 1, 1921 and closed November 13, 1926.

An account in the name of Miss CAROLINE V. HISS, 211 Ridgewood Road, Baltimore, Maryland was on the books in September, 1920, closed April 28, 1923 and reopened on October 10, 1928. No record on this account was found beyond an entry made on October 5, 1931.

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An account in the name of DONALD HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, was opened on December 17, 1927 and closed October 7, 1931.

An account in the name of Miss EDNA C. HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was on the books on February, 1921 and was closed September 20, 1927.

An account in the name of Miss LILLIAN HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland was on the books in September, 1919 and was closed on March 12, 1928. This account again appeared on the books on December 16, 1940. Pictures were found reflecting ledger sheets for this account from December 16, 1940 to August 11, 1943 and again from July 21, 1944 to November 5, 1945.

An account for Mrs. MARGARET OWEN HISS, 151 E. 50th Street, New York City, was opened on July 6, 1927 and closed August 11, 1932.

An account for Miss MARY A. HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, was on the books in September, 1919 and was closed February 28, 1920.

An account for Mrs. MARY L. HISS, guardian, 1427 Linden Avenue, was on the books in November, 1920 and was closed December 17, 1927.

An account for Miss MARY M. HISS, 211 Ridgewood Road, was opened in September, 1919, closed February 7, 1922, reopened October 10, 1928 and the last entry located was that of October 7, 1931.

An account for Mrs. BESSIE SEWELL HISS, 17 West Chase Street, was opened on October 7, 1931 and was still on the books on November 15, 1943. The account was closed on March 17, 1938 but was reopened on April 3, 1940.

An account in the name of Mrs. EFFIE W. HISS, Committee of G. MILTON HISS, 19 West Ostend Street, was opened on December 2, 1940 and closed December 18, 1941. There was also an individual account for Mrs. EFFIE W. HISS, Pasadena, Maryland. Ledger sheets were located for this account covering the periods from March 9, 1945 to August 27, 1945 and from November 13, 1946 to January 19, 1948.

An account for Mr. GEORGE M. HISS, in trust with Mrs. EFFIE W. HISS, 19 West Ostend Street, was opened on December 16, 1941 and was closed on March 9, 1945. No pictures of the ledger sheets were found for the period from November 5, 1943 to December 28, 1944.

An account for Miss MARY C. HISS, executrix for Miss LILLIAN C. HISS, was located for the period from November 13, 1946 to June 17, 1947.

None of the foregoing accounts reflected charges corresponding to the deposits

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made to HISS' account at Riggs National Bank on or about the corresponding dates subject checks were deposited. It was assumed that the checks would clear in two days in the ordinary course of business but the accounts failed to reflect charges covering the possibility of the checks taking three or four days to clear.

In addition to the foregoing accounts there was an account in the name of Mrs. MARY L. HISS, who is the mother of ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. This account was opened in September, 1919 and it was noted that for a time the account carried a rather large balance. The account was noted to be quite active but in more recent years, carried a balance of around \$700.00. The pictures were not found for ledger sheets covering the entire period of activity. Either pictures of the ledger sheets or the ledger sheets themselves were available for the following periods:

September, 1919 to November 10, 1932;
 January 6, 1934 to October 18, 1934;
 November 19, 1936 to April 8, 1937;
 April 14, 1937 to November 12, 1938;
 November 12, 1938 to December 28, 1939;
 June 27, 1940 to September 26, 1941;
 September 29, 1941 to October 8, 1942;
 October 9, 1942 to November 22, 1943;
 December 13, 1944 to December 6, 1945.

The account was closed on the last date shown.

On November 13, 1946 an account for Mrs. MARY L. HISS and Miss ANNA HISS was on the books and ledger sheets were found covering the period from that date to June 30, 1948.

It will be noted that the latter account shows no activity for the period checks on the Fidelity Trust Company were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

The account in the name of Mrs. MARY L. HISS reflected the following checks charged against the account which appeared to be checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
11/23/36	\$ 5.00	A \$5.00 check was deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 11/20/36.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1/8/37	\$ 8.00	A deposit of a check in the amount of \$8.00 to ALGER HISS' account on January 6, 1937.
1/6/38	5.00	There was a \$5.00 check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on January 4, 1938.
10/23/41	1.50	A check in the amount of \$1.50 deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 10/21/41.
10/31/41 and 11/1/41	25.00	There was a \$25.00 charge on each of these dates on the account of <u>Mrs. MARY L. HISS</u> . There was a \$25.00 check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 10/30/41.
12/10/41	1.50	There was a check for \$1.50 deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 12/8/41.
9/3/43	6,000.00	There was a check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 9/1/43 in the amount of \$6,000.00

No ledger sheets were found which could be used to trace the checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account on December 28, 1934 or July 28, 1944.

The checks deposited on October 21, 1941 in the amount of \$5.00 and on July 8, 1942 in the amount of \$.45 were not reflected on the ledger sheets on dates corresponding to the dates they were deposited. The closest \$5.00 item was a charge on October 30, 1941, and there was no charge noted in the amount of \$.45.

In regard to the \$6,000.00 charge on September 3, 1943 the ledger sheet reflected a deposit on August 28, 1943 of \$5,940.36. T-6 was specifically questioned regarding the possibility of tracing this deposit. However, inasmuch as all of the deposit tickets for 1943 and prior years had been destroyed, this item could not be traced at all. It will be noted that ALGER HISS' mother made him a loan in regard to his purchase of a house.

At the time it was ascertained at the Federal Reserve Bank, Baltimore Branch, that the transit #7-69 was one formerly issued to the Union Trust Company inquiry was also made regarding the following transit numbers which

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appear in the report of Special Agent (A) COOK as identifying checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.: 1-100; 3-34; and 5-30. It was ascertained that the prefix "1" relates to New York City; prefix "3" to Philadelphia and the prefix, "5" to Boston. However, none of the aforementioned transit numbers are still in effect. It would appear that those banks have either gone out of business or been absorbed by other banks. This information would be obtainable at the individual cities mentioned.

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INVESTIGATION REGARDING AMERICAN
ORIENTAL RUG CHAMBERS CLAIMS HISS
GAVE THE CHAMBERS FAMILY, PROBABLY
IN LATE 1935

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS have advised that during the early part of their occupancy of the apartment at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, which independent investigation has shown they occupied from October 2, 1935, to June 27, 1936, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS brought to the Eutaw Place apartment an American Oriental rug which they understood had been picked up by ALGER HISS at the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and delivered directly by ALGER from this rug cleaning concern to the Eutaw Place apartment. According to the CHAMBERS, the HISS family were assisting the CHAMBERS in furnishing the Eutaw Place apartment, as it was the first unfurnished apartment the CHAMBERS had occupied. The rug was given to the CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS as a gift. This rug had been delivered to the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company by ALGER HISS for repairs and for rewearing a hole which was in the center of the rug. According to the CHAMBERS, this rug cleaning concern specialized in textile weaving of this type, and they believed that this transaction in connection with the rug might be traceable through the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company. It was the suggestion of the CHAMBERS that ALGER HISS probably personally delivered this rug to the rug cleaning company for repairs and might have given his correct name and address, either the local Baltimore address of ALGER's mother or his own Washington, D. C., address. The thought occurred that probably a work order, receipt, or some documentary evidence of this rug transaction would be necessary and might still be in existence among the records of the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company.

The CHAMBERS stated that they still have this rug in their possession at Westminster, Maryland, and from a physical examination of it by reporting Agent in the CHAMBERS' home, the following description is set forth:

The rug measures approximately 9 x 10 feet, is dominantly a reddish orange color with a figured pattern throughout, and is an American Oriental type. It is considerably worn and faded at the present time, but when new, in all probability, had a white fringe on each end of the 10 foot dimension of the rug. The rewoven or repaired portion of the rug is approximately 7 inches square, such repair being located approximately in the center of the rug. The CHAMBERS advised that the rug would be

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available if necessary in order to trace the above mentioned transaction with the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company in Baltimore.

According to the CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS brought this rug to the Eutaw Place apartment in his Ford car and probably carried the rug into the apartment personally.

A review of the available directories for Baltimore City reveals that the only rug concern approaching the name given by the CHAMBERS is the Monumental Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company, 1915 Windsor Avenue, Baltimore. There is no other concern dealing in rugs in Baltimore, according to the directories, bearing either the name Monumental or Monument.

The above mentioned transaction was discussed in considerable detail by reporting Agent with Mr. GEORGE SCHMUCKER, Vice-President of the Monumental Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company, in an effort to obtain documentary evidence supporting the transaction described above by the CHAMBERS linking ALGER HISS or the HISS family with the American Oriental rug presently still in the possession of the CHAMBERS family. Mr. SCHMUCKER stated that all of their repair, cleaning, and other records, with the exception of some rug storage records, have been destroyed for all years prior to 1943. Mr. SCHMUCKER succeeded in locating some rug storage records dating back to 1935. Reporting Agent made a thorough review of such records, as a result of which the following were located:

Under Order #67518, the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company picked up a rug for repack and storage on October 31, 1936, from Miss EDNA HISS, dressmaker, 2 West University Parkway, Baltimore.

Under Order #68605, the company picked up a rug for storage from E. ~~CHAMBERS~~, 1430 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, late in 1936.

Investigation of this case to date by the Baltimore Office has failed to disclose any EDNA HISS related to ALGER HISS. Likewise, the above mentioned transactions were both dated too late in 1936 to fall within the period when the CHAMBERS claim ALGER HISS delivered the rug in question to them at the Eutaw Place apartment. Further, Mr. SCHMUCKER stated that no other record is available regarding their orders 67518 and 68605.

In view of the above indicating that the two transactions mentioned above are not pertinent to this case, no further investigation is contemplated regarding them.

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After a discussion with Mr. SCHLUCKER regarding the possibility of tracing the HISS rug transaction through any other of their records, Mr. SCHLUCKER stated that several of their employees who have worked for the company for years on rug repairs might recognize the rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family as a rug which had previously been repaired by the Monumental concern. It should be noted also that Mr. SCHLUCKER stated that there is no other rug cleaning, rug repairing, rug storage or rug sales organization in Baltimore whose name resembles that of the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company.

Mrs. MILDRED S. NELKER, foreman of the rug repair department, Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company, residence 5366 Cordelia Avenue, Baltimore, advised that during the period 1935-1936 she and Mrs. MARY E. WINGATE, a retired employee of the company, who resides at 1610 Ellmont Street, c/o Mr. CALVIN GREER, Baltimore, were the only employees who were repairing rugs for the Monumental concern. Mrs. NELKER stated that if the rug in question was actually repaired by Monumental, in all probability the repairs were actually effected by her or Mrs. WINGATE. Mrs. NELKER stated that if she could examine the rug in question personally, there was some possibility that either she or Mrs. WINGATE could identify the repair job and thereby establish the fact that the American Oriental rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family had been repaired on an unknown date by the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company.

Baltimore does not contemplate exhibiting the CHAMBERS' rug, allegedly given to them by HISS, to Mrs. NELKER and Mrs. WINGATE because of the fact that such further investigation could not possibly link this rug to ALGER HISS prior to its coming into the possession of the CHAMBERS family.

There being no further logical leads, the Baltimore Office contemplates no further investigation for the purpose of linking the American Oriental rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family with ALGER HISS.

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INVESTIGATION THROUGH VARIOUS OIL
COMPANY CHARGE ACCOUNTS TO ESTABLISH
HISS AUTOMOBILE TRIP TO NEW ENGLAND
IN SUMMER OF 1937

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

By letter dated March 10, 1949, the Washington Field Office referred to Bureau letter dated March 4, 1949, which called attention to the allegation of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS on a trip in the vicinity of Peterborough, New Hampshire, in August, 1937. CHAMBERS recalls that en route they stopped at Thomaston, Conn. In order to assist in the establishment of HISS' presence in Connecticut and New Hampshire during this period, the Washington Field Office was requested to contact the offices of the larger oil companies to determine if ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or any time thereafter. If such account were located for 1937, an examination was to be made to determine if HISS purchased gasoline in or near one of the above mentioned towns in Connecticut or New Hampshire during August, 1937.

Investigation in Washington, D. C., reflected that charge account records of the American Oil Company, Esso Standard Oil Company, Sinclair Oil Company, and Shell Oil Company were located in Baltimore, Md.

On March 14, 1949, the writer contacted RALPH D. KIZER, Division Manager, Shell Oil Company, Inc., 909 East 22nd Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who caused a check of the company's credit records, which cover the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and portions of other nearby states, to be made. This record, which covers the past sixteen years, failed to reflect that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card account with this concern.

LOUIS SMITH, JR., Credit Manager, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia Division, Esso Standard Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., was contacted by the writer on March 18, 1949, and found that neither ALGER nor PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card with this concern. However, ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., opened a fuel oil account with the firm on October 30, 1940.

On March 15, 1949, F. C. HALL, Credit Manager, Sherwood Brothers, Inc., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md., advised that his credit records, which

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reflect all accounts with Sherwood Brothers, Inc., and local accounts of the Sinclair Refining Company, only go as far back as October, 1938. A check of these records reflected no retail credit card account in the name of either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS since that date. Mr. HALL contacted H. W. FEIGE, Assistant Treasurer, Sherwood Brothers, Inc., who was employed in Mr. HALL's office prior to October, 1938. Mr. FEIGE advised the writer that so far as he could remember neither ALGER nor PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card account prior to October, 1938, but stated that as there are no exact records prior to this date, he could not be absolutely certain about this matter. Mr. HALL further stated that Sherwood Brothers, Inc., is a subsidiary of Sinclair Refining Company, but for a complete coverage of Sinclair records prior to October, 1938, LEE FULLER, Sinclair Refining Company, 10 West 51st Street, New York, New York, should be contacted.

J. S. DITCH, General Credit Manager, American Oil Company, American Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on March 15, 1949, that the company's credit records only go as far back as 1940. However, a check of the company records from 1940 to the present date failed to reflect a retail credit card account as ever having been maintained by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

The above facts were called to the attention of the Bureau, the Washington Field Office, and the New York Office by teletype dated March 15, 1949.

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RE: ALGER HISS - ASSOCIATES

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GEORGE BLACKWELL, INVESTIGATION
TO LOCATE

In the report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated January 27, 1949, at Philadelphia, there was a lead set out for the Baltimore Office to ascertain the whereabouts of GEORGE BLACKWELL in Chicago, Illinois, from the Headmaster of the Landon School at Bethesda, Maryland. It was requested that after such information had been obtained that the Chicago Office be advised of the location of GEORGE and ETHEL ~~BLACKWELL~~, reported associates of ALGER HISS, so that they could be interviewed by the Chicago Office.

Mr. HALL BANFIELD, Headmaster, Landon School for Boys, Bethesda, Maryland, advised SA FRANCIS X. JAHN that the last address available for Mr. GEORGE BLACKWELL, former Headmaster at Landon School, is Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois, such address having been furnished in July, 1944.

The above information was furnished to the Chicago Office by Baltimore teletype dated February 8, 1949.

WARNER GARDNER, INTERVIEW WITH

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Boston Office advised that Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR., had stated that WARNER ~~GARDNER~~, 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was friendly with ALGER HISS.

The Baltimore Office was requested to interview GARDNER regarding ALGER HISS and also for the purpose of obtaining possible specimens from the HISS typewriter.

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANCIS X. JAHN on February 7, 1949:

WARNER GARDNER, formerly of 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, now residing at 3 Armat Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, and a practicing attorney with offices at 501 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., advised that he had already been interviewed in connection with instant case. This fact was verified by contact with SA KENNETH DELAVIGNE, supervisor,

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Washington Field Office, who stated that the information requested of GARDNER by Boston teletype of February 2, 1949, had already been obtained by agents of the Washington Field Office.

JOHN HENRY LEWIN, INTERVIEW WITH

In a teletype received from the San Francisco Office dated February 7, 1949, it was indicated that ALGER HISS was known to JOHN HENRY LEWIN, a Baltimore attorney; and it was suggested that the latter be interviewed concerning his knowledge of HISS, inasmuch as he and HISS worked together in Washington, D. C., for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

On February 8, 1949, SA JOSEPH E. CONDON interviewed Mr. JOHN HENRY LEWIN, attorney, at his office which is located at Room 1409, 201 E. Baltimore Street, and the latter furnished the following information:

Mr. LEWIN stated that he knew ALGER HISS during the interim 1920 to 1936. Mr. LEWIN himself is a Hopkins graduate and a Harvard law graduate and is approximately ten years older than ALGER HISS. He recalled that HISS had the reputation of being an excellent student at Johns Hopkins University and was quite active in Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. In July, 1933, Mr. LEWIN stated, HISS called him from Washington, D.C., and asked if he would take the position as Assistant General Consul to the General Consul, JEROME FRANK, at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. LEWIN subsequently took up the duties of this position, and during the interim, August, 1933, to September, 1935, he was very closely associated with HISS. It was his recollection that HISS was always a conscientious and conservative individual and gave no indication of having liberal or leftist views.

In conclusion, Mr. LEWIN stated that he always had the highest admiration for HISS and found his personal integrity to be beyond question, and, therefore, he was very much surprised to read in the press the allegations presently being made against HISS. He also stated that he did not have any correspondence from HISS, typewritten or otherwise, but if he did have any, he would willingly furnish it to the Bureau.

MRS. L. R. MCKEE, NEE CONSTANCE
MOON SUPPLEE, FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY OF LAWRENCE DUGGAN, INTERVIEW
WITH

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that while ALGER HISS was a Political Adviser at the State Department,

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LAWRENCE DUGGAN was an associate of ALGER HISS in the same capacity and shared the same office. Baltimore was requested to interview Mrs. L. R. MCKEE, formerly CONSTANCE M. SUPPLEE, DUGGAN's former secretary, at 43 Coral Place, Lexington Park, Maryland.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE L. JOHNSON:

Mrs. L. R. MCKEE, 43 Coral Place, Lexington Park, Maryland, was interviewed on February 16, 1949, at her residence, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. MCKEE was the former CONSTANCE MOON SUPPLEE and worked for the State Department in Washington, D. C., from 1931 until July 1, 1948, resigning on the latter date to marry her present husband. She started as a stenographer in the State Department Stenographic Pool. She recalled that LAWRENCE DUGGAN was a supervisor in the Latin American Division about 1933, and advanced in the State Department until during 1936, he became Chief of the Latin American Division, replacing EDWIN C. WILSON. From about 1933 to 1936, Mrs. MCKEE rose from principal stenographer until she became secretary and receptionist for Mr. DUGGAN. In this capacity, she handled all of his private correspondence and confidential work. She remained DUGGAN's secretary until 1942, when she received a leave of absence from the State Department to serve as a WAC in the United States armed forces. She returned to the State Department in 1945.

With regard to DUGGAN, Mrs. MCKEE stated that in her opinion he was one of the finest and most capable persons that she has ever met or worked for. She described him as a man of principle, honest, trustworthy, and absolutely loyal to this country. She knew of no instances in which he, either by his actions or conversations, could be thought of as engaging in any activities inimical to the United States. She pointed out that he had a splendid background, was a son of Dr. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, New York City, and was considered in Washington circles as being among the elite.

With regard to ALGER HISS, Mrs. MCKEE stated that she does not ever recall seeing HISS in the State Department and did not know him as a friend or associate of DUGGAN and has never been in his company. She pointed out that when the recent charges were placed against HISS by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, followed by the accidental death of DUGGAN in New York City, several persons inquired as to whether or not she knew either of them intimately. Several of her Washington friends expressed surprise at her

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replies that she did not know ALGER HISS, but she maintains that she never knew that he was ever employed by the State Department and is positive that he was not employed in the same office with DUGGAN.

Mrs. MCKEE explained that DUGGAN's section, known as the Latin American Division, was one of the major divisions in the State Department setup. Others were the Eastern European, Far Eastern, and Near Eastern, and each of the sections was headed by an Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. SUMNER WELLES, then Assistant Secretary of State, was in charge of the Latin American Section and DUGGAN, as head of this section, was directly responsible to Mr. WELLES for the division. State Department files were maintained in a central section; however, it was common practice for files pertaining to a particular desk to be maintained by that division. Mrs. MCKEE stated it was common practice for files to be taken home by personnel in order that night work might be done, and she is positive that DUGGAN did this on numerous occasions. She can recall no specific instance and is positive that DUGGAN frequently took home files from his office in order that he might work on them overnight. She did not think this unusual, and as a matter of fact, commented that Mr. DUGGAN had often referred to the laxity in handling confidential matters of the State Department and seemed deeply concerned that more adequate measures of safeguard were not taken by the various offices.

Mrs. MCKEE did not recall WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as an associate of DUGGAN, nor does she recall any meetings or conferences between DUGGAN and ALGER HISS.

Mrs. MCKEE suggested that the following persons be contacted, believing that if there were any connections between HISS and DUGGAN, that at least one of them might be able to furnish valuable information:

- (1) GEORGE H. BUTLER, formerly Mr. DUGGAN's assistant in the State Department;
- (2) ELLIS C. BRIGGS, a State Department career man who was also formerly DUGGAN's assistant;
- (3) PAUL C. DANIELS, State Department career man, who worked under DUGGAN on one of the Latin American Country Desks.
- (4) HERBERT BURSLEY, State Department career man, also on one of the country desks.

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Mrs. MCKEE was unable to furnish any other information concerning the above matter.

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the Bureau, Washington Field and New York Offices were furnished with the names of the persons listed above who were suggested by Mrs. MCKEE as the persons who might be contacted for information regarding any associations between ALGER HISS and LAWRENCE DUGGAN. It was indicated in this teletype that interview with the above persons, which might possibly already have been conducted, was being left to the discretion of the Washington Field Office.

LILLIAN STONE, ALSO KNOWN AS MRS.
HAROLD WEISBERG, INTERVIEW WITH

In the report of SA DAVID S. TODD dated February 10, 1949, at San Francisco, a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to interview LILLIAN STONE, now Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG, at Hyattsville, Maryland, who was the principal stenographer while ALGER HISS was associated with the NYE Committee.

On February 23, 1949, Mr. HAROLD WEISBERG, Hyattstown, Maryland, advised that his wife, the former LILLIAN STONE, had already been interviewed by agents of the Washington Field Office in connection with instant case. Mr. WEISBERG stated that agents of the Washington Field Office had interviewed Mrs. WEISBERG at her place of employment, the RFC Office in Washington, D. C., such interview having taken place within a period of ten days prior to February 23, 1949. Accordingly, no further action was taken by the Baltimore Office to locate and interview Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG.

HELEN WARE CAPPEL, ALSO KNOWN AS
MRS. CLARENCE C. CAPPEL, INTERVIEW WITH

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated February 4, 1949, recommended that HELEN WARE CAPPEL be interviewed in regard to her brother, HAROLD WARE, who succeeded WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being in charge of several espionage rings regarding Government workers. Mrs. CAPPEL, who is presently residing at 1112 North Calvert Street, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR on February 18, 1949.

During the interview Mrs. CAPPEL volunteered nothing. She admitted being

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acquainted with only three individuals whom she knew to be friendly with her brother, HAROLD WARE. She admitted the association between her brother and these individuals only upon specific questions being directed to her and the three individuals whose association she acknowledged were only individuals so close to her brother that there would be no way of denying the association. Mrs. CAPPEL commented that she is completely loyal to the United States and in the same breath stated that it would be disloyal to give any information to this Bureau concerning her brother or any of the other members of her family. She commented that she knew nothing of an espionage character concerning her brother, but she admitted that her brother had lived at her studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C., during the pertinent period of time.

Regarding Mrs. CAPPEL's loyalty to the United States and willingness to cooperate with the Bureau, she stated that even though she were to learn that an enemy fleet were on its way to the United States with purpose of destroying a large amount of property and numerous lives, she would be unable to give this information to this Bureau or the proper authorities if it were obtained from her brother or any other members of her family.

It became completely obvious during the interview that Mrs. CAPPEL had closed her mind to the possibility of furnishing this Bureau with any information.

Mrs. CAPPEL related that her brother, HAROLD WARE, had lived with his wife, JESSICA SMITH, at an apartment building in Washington, D. C., which was near the Lincoln Memorial but which was later destroyed. Mrs. CAPPEL was questioned concerning numerous individuals in this case but gave a negative response concerning all of them.

The following description of HELEN WARE CAPPEL is being set forth for information concerning her:

Height	Approximately 5'2"
Weight	Approximately 150-155 pounds
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair and clear
Hair	Gray, part on left side
Characteristics	Heavy legs, unusually long ear lobes; wearing no wedding band but had a gold ring with an old fashioned grillwork setting on her right ring finger. There was a small diamond in this ring.

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DR. ISAIAH BOWMAN, JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY, INTERVIEW WITH

Reference is made to the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY made at New York on February 8, 1949. Dr. ISAIAH BOWMAN, Johns Hopkins University, was interviewed by SA EDWARD G. GOUGH on March 17, 1949. He advised that for 3½ years, beginning in 1942, he was a member of a five man advisory board to Presidents ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN on foreign policy and that he was particularly consulted on the problem of territorial division after the end of World War II.

Dr. BOWMAN stated that as a result of this position he had contact with ALGER HISS at Dumbarton Oaks and greatly admired the efficient manner in which HISS had served in the post of Secretary of the conference. Dr. BOWMAN stated that he had no way of knowing who was responsible for designating HISS to go to Dumbarton Oaks, and that he did not know of any "guardian angel" of HISS in the State Department who might have been responsible for this appointment or for any other important assignment that HISS received. Dr. BOWMAN stated that no inquiry had ever been made of him as to HISS' qualifications at the time HISS joined the State Department and pointed out that HISS had graduated from Johns Hopkins long before Dr. BOWMAN had become associated with the University.

Dr. BOWMAN said that he recalled that HISS was originally a legal adviser to the State Department, working under HACKWORTH who was the Chief Legal Adviser, and Dr. BOWMAN said that HACKWORTH certainly would not have tolerated any liberal thinkers under him as he was "more conservative than any citizen of Connecticut." However, Dr. BOWMAN said that he believed that HISS was known in the State Department as a HACKWORTH man and suggested that a determination as to which Under Secretary had originally called for HISS to be assigned to him and thereby channeled into the higher "policy" levels of the State Department might disclose his angel, if he had any.

Dr. BOWMAN felt that it was HISS' personal ability and the outstanding jobs he did in each assignment that were responsible for his rapid advancement.

Dr. BOWMAN said that he had been asked by Secretary of State STETTINIUS for a recommendation on persons to be sent to the Yalta Conference and that because of his admiration for HISS' work at Dumbarton Oaks, he had recommended HISS for the Yalta assignment. Dr. BOWMAN was unable to

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say what influence this had on STETTINIUS' appointment of HISS and said that he believed that STETTINIUS had probably approached fifty people for recommendations, and very probably HISS had been recommended by others than himself.

Dr. BOWMAN stated that he was amazed and shocked by the allegations of Communist sympathies made against HISS and that he had run through his mind over and over again every contact he had ever had with HISS and could not recall a single comment made by HISS or a single suggestion made by HISS on policy which would indicate Communist or pro-Russian sympathies.

Dr. BOWMAN's association with HISS also included a great many contacts during the San Francisco United Nations Conference..

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RE: ALGER HISS - FORMER NEIGHBORS

CAPTAIN PAUL L~~X~~HUDSON, INVESTIGATION
TO LOCATE

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to conduct investigation at Brookmount, Maryland, to ascertain if Captain PAUL L. HUDSON had left for overseas. The Baltimore Office was also advised in this teletype that PAUL HUDSON in 1933 lived at 3416 O Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and ALGER HISS lived at 3411 O Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. In case HUDSON was located for interview by the Baltimore Office, it was requested that any information in his possession regarding ALGER HISS and WITTLER CHAMBERS be obtained and also that photographs of HISS and CHAMBERS be exhibited to HUDSON for identification.

SA EDWARD B. SFIELDS ascertained from the Postmaster, Friendship Sub Station, Maryland, that a change of address notice had been received postmarked January 8, 1949, Army Postal Service, signed Captain PAUL L. HUDSON, Care of 71st Engineers, Liaison Detachment, APO 181, Tokyo, Japan, Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California. Such information was furnished by teletype on March 2, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office.

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RE: PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES

REPORTED ATTENDANCE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that information had been received from Mrs. SILVER TESONE of Washington, D. C., an intimate friend of PRISCILLA HISS, to the effect that in the middle nineteen thirties PRISCILLA HISS developed a desire to study medicine. She went to Johns Hopkins University to take some classes, possibly in chemistry, inasmuch as she did not have sufficient pre-medical work. However, according to Mrs. TESONE, Mrs. HISS lost interest in studying medicine, and soon stopped her pre-medical work.

The Baltimore Office was requested to ascertain whether or not PRISCILLA HISS had ever enrolled at Johns Hopkins University.

Mrs. MURIEL A. HARRISON, clerk, Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University, Charles and 34th Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed by the writer on February 9, 1949, and checked the records of the University and could find no evidence of PRISCILLA HISS ever having enrolled there. There was no record of any kind concerning PRISCILLA HISS, and there was no correspondence emanating from her on file.

On February 9, 1949, Dr. ALAN H. CHESNEY, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Johns Hopkins University, 710 North Washington Street, Baltimore, Md., had a check made of the records of the Medical School, and could find no evidence of PRISCILLA HISS ever having enrolled there. There was no record of any kind concerning PRISCILLA HISS, and there was no correspondence emanating from her on file.

It is noted that previous investigation by this office reflected that PRISCILLA HISS pursued a course in inorganic chemistry at the summer session of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., from June 7, 1937, to July 30, 1937. Also, that she applied for entrance into the School of Medical Technology, Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md., at an unknown date, about 1937, but was not admitted due to insufficient credits.

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RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS - BACKGROUND AND
ACTIVITIES

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REPORTED CARD PLAYING ASSOCIATES

As previously set out above, in this report, SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER conducted investigation concerning CHAMBERS' residence from December, 1937, to April, 1938, at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore. It was ascertained that during the above period Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON, who now reside at Ruxton, Maryland, were sub-tenants of the CHAMBERS, occupying the third floor at the above address. Mr. NELSON advised Agent PFEIFFER that during the period from December, 1937, to April, 1938, he recalled that on several occasions when he, NELSON, came home from work in the evening, he noticed that Mr. CHAMBERS would have a group of approximately five men visiting him, whom NELSON presumed were there to play cards. NELSON could not furnish the identities or descriptions of any of these individuals.

By teletype dated February 23, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview CHAMBERS to learn the identities of the five men mentioned above.

By teletype dated March 2, 1949, the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS recalled that C. KINLOCH NELSON and his family resided on the third floor of the CHAMBERS' residence at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore. However, it was pointed out that CHAMBERS was unable to recall any group of individuals who visited him to play cards while he resided at this address.

TRANSCRIPT OF RADIO BROADCAST
"WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MEETS THE PRESS"

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office, it is noted that there has been placed in the exhibit section of the Baltimore file for possible future use a copy of the February, 1949, issue of "The American Mercury." On pages 153 - 160 of this edition of "The American Mercury" appears an article entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MEETS THE PRESS." This article recounts the interview of CHAMBERS by representatives of the press on the national radio program "MEET THE PRESS," which broadcast is the basis for ALGER HISS' suit against CHAMBERS charging libel or slander, filed and presently pending in the United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore.

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TYPE WRITTEN NOTE ADDRESSED TO "KARL"
AND SIGNED "H"

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the New York Office supplied the following information furnished by CHAMBERS on that date. There was included in the envelope with the "typed" documents a small slip of paper, typewritten, addressed to KARL and signed "H." It read in effect, "If you have stopped playing around with my girl friend, will you please take your things out of her closet as she wants to use it." CHAMBERS considered that "things" referred to equipment and does not know if "H" would be HENRY HILL COLLINS or JOHN HERRMANN, but does not think that "H" would refer to ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated that he possibly had some photographic equipment in the COLLINS apartment but does not recall having left any there. He stated that he possibly had equipment in HERRMANN's apartment as he believes he did some photographic work in HERRMANN's apartment. In either case, CHAMBERS did not recall having taken any equipment from either COLLINS or HERRMANN's apartment. CHAMBERS does not remember any details concerning his original receipt of this piece of paper or note. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that he gave this slip of paper to RICHARD CLEVELAND, his attorney at Baltimore, Md. Baltimore was requested to obtain same from CLEVELAND and to forward it immediately to the Bureau Laboratory for appropriate examination. In the event Mr. CLEVELAND did not have the paper, it was suggested that Baltimore contact CHAMBERS at Westminster, Md., for additional leads as to its possible whereabouts.

When Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, was contacted by the writer on March 11, 1949, he stated that he did not have the above slip of paper or note and advised that he believes CHAMBERS never turned it over to him. However, Mr. CLEVELAND recalled CHAMBERS having showed him, CLEVELAND, the slip of paper and also recalled having read same. Mr. CLEVELAND made a thorough search of his files with negative result. Thinking he might have sent the slip of paper to Mr. HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., in New York City, CLEVELAND telephoned MEDINA. According to CLEVELAND, MEDINA advised him that neither he, MEDINA, nor MEDINA's law firm in New York City, nor Mr. HILTON, the New York Document Examiner, had the note in question in their possession.

Accordingly, on March 11, 1949, the writer telephonically communicated with CHAMBERS at Westminster, Maryland, for additional leads as to the possible whereabouts of the piece of paper in question. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that the only other possibility regarding its disposition was that he turned the piece of paper over to ROBERT STRIPLING, former HCUA Investigator. Mr. CHAMBERS pointed out that if he actually had turned the

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piece of paper over to STRIPLING, it was for the HCUA files officially, and not for STRIPLING personally. Mr. CHAMBERS suggested that if the piece of paper could not be located in the files of the HCUA at Washington, possibly it might be located in the personal possession of Mr. ROBERT STRIPLING.

A summary of the above information was furnished by teletype on March 14, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices with the suggestion that the Washington Field Office contact the HCUA in Washington, D. C., immediately in an effort to obtain the piece of paper in question.

BALTIMORE NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office set out, from a review of CHAMBERS' background, all of the past residence addresses of CHAMBERS in Baltimore and Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to verify CHAMBERS' residence at each of the above addresses and to conduct neighborhood investigations in an attempt to determine CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities. At the time referenced teletype from the New York Office was received, neighborhood investigations had already been conducted by the Baltimore Office in the vicinity of most of the addresses listed in referenced teletype. Such investigation was set out previously in this report under the main heading "ALGER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES," sub heading "INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS' RESIDENCES IN BALTIMORE TO DEVELOP CONTINUOUS HISS-CHAMBERS ASSOCIATION UP TO THE SPRING OF 1938."

Investigation was thereupon conducted by Baltimore in an attempt to determine CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities at the YMCA, Baltimore, in the 2700 block St. Paul Street, Baltimore, and in the vicinity of the farm occupied by CHAMBERS on Bixler's Church Road, Route 2, Westminster, Maryland.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS'
FORMER RESIDENCE AT YMCA, BALTIMORE
MARYLAND

W. GORDON MacGREGOR, Executive Secretary of the Central Branch, YMCA, 24 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on March 16, 1949, that he has been connected with the YMCA since June, 1938, but that records as far back as 1934 are incomplete and that there would be no way of definitely ascertaining whether or not an individual named LLOYD CANTWELL resided there for about one month in late 1934.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS'
FORMER RESIDENCE IN THE VICINITY
OF THE 2700 BLOCK OF ST. PAUL STREET,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Referenced New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, advised that CHAMBERS purchased a house in the 2700 block of St. Paul Street, Baltimore, where he lived from July, 1938 until the Summer of 1939.

The files of the Park School, 3025 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, contain a letter from ESTHER CHAMBERS to that school dated June 12, 1939, with return address of 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

EDWIN B. FILBERT, trading as Severn Clay Company, 2618 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that he has resided at his present address since 1936, but never knew that a JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL ever resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. FILBERT further advised that EDWARD and EMORY GREEN, who operate a grocery store at 2600 St. Paul Street, have been residents of the neighborhood for a number of years and may be familiar with former residents of 2610 St. Paul Street. He advised that former residents of the neighborhood are JOHN J. NAHM, who formerly operated a tailoring shop near the corner of St. Paul and 26th Streets, and FRANK CHESNEY, who formerly lived at 2612 St. Paul Street. FILBERT was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN J. NAHM, who operate a tailoring shop at 348 East 27th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that they formerly operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street (adjacent to 2610 St. Paul Street) from July, 1939 to April, 1944, but never knew that anyone named

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JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL had lived at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. NAHM were shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and advised that, so far as they can recall, they have never seen any of these individuals. Mr. NAHM stated that his employee, FREDERICK SCHUHLY, formerly operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street and may know former residents of that neighborhood.

FREDERICK SCHUHLY, 113 McPhail Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that he operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street from about July, 1937 to July, 1939, but never knew that a JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL ever resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. SCHUHLY was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK C. CHESNEY, 909 East Belvedere Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that they formerly resided at 2612 St. Paul Street and that DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his wife, ESTHER, and their two children, ELLEN and JOHN, resided at 2610 St. Paul Street from about July, 1938 to the Summer of 1939. They further stated that Mr. CHAMBERS at that time travelled frequently between Baltimore and New York to sell articles to "Time" magazine. CHESNEY stated that CHAMBERS at that time was probably a "free lance" writer. Mrs. CHAMBERS was teaching at the Park School, Baltimore, Maryland, at that time, according to the CHESNEYS. They went on to say that the CHAMBERS family enjoyed a fine reputation in the neighborhood, but kept very much to themselves, and that they, therefore, did not know any of the friends or associates of the CHAMBERS family. They never noticed anything of a peculiar nature concerning the CHAMBERS, and know of no one else presently residing in the neighborhood of 2610 St. Paul Street who may remember the CHAMBERS family, other than Mrs. CHESNEY'S sister, Mrs. H. C. EUBANKS, 2612 St. Paul Street. The CHESNEYS were shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and identified pictures of the CHAMBERS as the persons who formerly lived at 2610 St. Paul Street, but failed to recognize pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

EMORY T. GREEN, 2600 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he recalls that a JAY CHAMBERS, his wife and child formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street for about one year in 1938 or 1939. GREEN stated that the CHAMBERS were very quiet people who kept to themselves, and that he, therefore, did not know any of the family's friends or associates or what Mr. CHAMBERS did for a living. GREEN was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and failed to recognize any of them, except a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was taken in 1936. GREEN

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advised that this picture resembled the JAY CHAMBERS who formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street.

J. EDWARD GREEN, 2600 St. Paul Street, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he fails to recall anyone named JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL as ever having resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. He was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, so far as he knows, he has never actually seen any of these persons. GREEN identified a picture of ALGER HISS taken in December, 1948, which he said he had seen in the newspapers, but advised that he has never seen HISS in person.

Mrs. HARVEY C. EUBANKS, 2612 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and their two children, ELLEN and JOHN, resided at 2610 St. Paul Street from the Summer of 1938 until the Summer of 1939. Mrs. EUBANKS stated that the CHAMBERS enjoyed a fine reputation in the neighborhood, but that she did not know any of their friends or associates, except Mr. CHAMBERS' mother, who came down from New York at Christmas time in 1938. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, according to Mrs. EUBANKS, was a writer at that time and would go to New York on occasion to visit his publisher. Mrs. EUBANKS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and identified pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS as the persons who formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street. She failed to recognize pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, so far as she can recall, she has never seen these individuals.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS'
RESIDENCE NEAR WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, previously referenced, advised that CHAMBERS purchased a farm on Bixler's Church Road, Route No. 2, near Westminster, Maryland, in 1940 and sold it in the Spring of 1948.

JOHN R. ECKARD, City Clerk, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he has been a resident of Westminster for thirty years and has held the position of City Clerk since February, 1946. He recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS purchased a farm near Westminster, Maryland, about 1940, and that he, his wife and two children have resided in the area since that time. ECKARD stated that the CHAMBERS are regarded as very friendly, highly desirable people, but keep very much to themselves and have very few friends. CHAMBERS, according to ECKARD, has been employed by "Time" magazine for a number of years and commutes frequently between Baltimore and New York. ECKARD added that CHAMBERS is seen very infrequently in Westminster, Maryland, and that he may not know CHAMBERS if he saw him. ECKARD was shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS

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and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and immediately identified a picture of Mrs. CHAMBERS taken in 1936. He recognized pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, stating that he has seen pictures of these individuals in magazines and newspapers, but could not recall ever having seen either of them in person. He failed to identify pictures of PRISCILLA HISS and stated that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen this individual. ECKARD went on to say that CHARLES SCHAFFER, who is connected with the Gas and Electric Company at Westminster, Maryland, would probably know the CHAMBERS family.

CHARLES D. SCHAFFER, 48 Longwell Avenue, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he holds the position of Westminster District Manager for the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore and is President of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce. SCHAFFER stated that the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS family have resided on a farm in the vicinity of Westminster, Maryland, since about 1941 and appear to be well regarded by local residents, but keep to themselves and do not have many friends. SCHAFFER further advised that, although he would not know CHAMBERS to speak to, he has heard that CHAMBERS was employed by "Time" magazine and commuted frequently between Baltimore and New York. SCHAFFER was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he could not recall ever having seen any of these persons. SCHAFFER added that LANDON C. BURNS, County Agent, Westminster, Maryland, may know the CHAMBERS family through their agricultural activities.

LLOYD M. ELDERDICE, Washington Road, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he holds the position of Assistant Manager, Westminster District, for the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, and has known that the CHAMBERS family have resided in the vicinity of Westminster since 1941. ELDERDICE stated that he knows Mrs. CHAMBERS, having done business with her on a number of occasions in the past, but does not know Mr. CHAMBERS. He had heard from local residents that CHAMBERS formerly spent considerable time in New York, having been employed by "Time" magazine. ELDERDICE has also heard that the CHAMBERS family keep to themselves and, therefore, are only slightly known in the vicinity. ELDERDICE was shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and failed to recognize any of these pictures, other than a picture of ESTHER CHAMBERS which he immediately identified.

LANDON C. BURNS, County Agricultural Agent for Carroll County, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he has known Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and their children, ELLEN and JOHN, since the CHAMBERS moved into the Westminster area in about 1941. BURNS stated that the CHAMBERS have not mixed too much with local people, but are considered to be

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nice people and good citizens by local residents. The CHAMBERS' children, ELLEN and JOHN, are members of the 4-H Club, according to BURNS, and the family attends farm group meetings, but are never seen with anyone else. BURNS stated that, until recently, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS commuted back and forth from Baltimore to New York as an Editor for a national magazine and was only in Westminster on week-ends. BURNS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and immediately identified pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS, but failed to recognize pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, stating that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen these individuals.

PAUL F. KUHNS, County Treasurer, Carroll County Court House, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 18, 1949, from a review of tax assessment records for Carroll County, Maryland, maintained in his custody, that J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, on May 22, 1940, purchased a farm at Deep Run near Manchester, Maryland, which he sold on October 16, 1947. On May 16, 1941, CHAMBERS bought a farm located on the Bachman's Valley Road, RD No. 3, Westminster, Maryland. CHAMBERS presently resides on this farm. CHAMBERS purchased another farm at Deep Run near Manchester, Maryland, on December 16, 1941. This farm was subsequently sold by him on October 16, 1947. On September 25, 1946, CHAMBERS bought a farm located on the Union Mills Road, RD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland. This farm is still owned by J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. KUHNS advised that none of these farms are located on Bixler's Church Road, but that the farm where the CHAMBERS are now living adjoins the Bixler farm. This location is about one to two miles from Bixler's Church Road. KUHNS was not aware that the CHAMBERS family were residing in the vicinity of Westminster, Maryland, until this fact was brought out by recent newspaper disclosures and advised that he, therefore, does not know the CHAMBERS' friends or associates and is not familiar with their reputation in the community. KUHNS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mrs. HERBERT C. BIXLER and Miss MARY E. BIXLER, NOAH H. ARBAUGH and MELVIN E. KROH, all RD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 18, 1949, that they have been neighbors of the CHAMBERS family since about 1941. The BIXLER, ARBAUGH and KROH families all reside on the Bachman's Valley Road in the vicinity of the CHAMBERS farm. They all stated that WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and their two children are friendly, neighborly people and are well regarded in the neighborhood. The CHAMBERS are dairy farmers and are prominent in agricultural activities in the vicinity. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, according to these individuals, has, until recently, commuted back and forth from New York for a number of years as an Editor for "Time" magazine. The above listed persons were

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shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. In each instance, pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were immediately identified; however, all failed to recognize pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, advising that they have never seen these individuals.

On March 18, 1949, SHERMAN E. FLANAGAN, owner and manager, Carroll County Credit Exchange, Westminster, Maryland, furnished a copy of a credit report dated June 17, 1947, on J. D. W. CHAMBERS, RFD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland, which reflected that CHAMBERS was regarded as a very good credit risk, of excellent character, habits and morals, and was highly recommended for any amount of credit that he may see fit to undertake. The report contained nothing of a derogatory nature. FLANAGAN advised that he does not know any member of the CHAMBERS family personally, but has heard from local residents that CHAMBERS purchased a farm in the vicinity some years ago and was formerly an Editor for "Time" magazine, commuting back and forth from New York. FLANAGAN stated that the CHAMBERS family enjoy a good reputation in the community, but that he is not personally acquainted with any of their friends or associates. FLANAGAN was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he has never seen any of these persons.

The files of the Westminster Police Department, checked on March 17, 1949, failed to reflect any criminal record concerning JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ESTHER CHAMBERS.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SELECTIVE SERVICE INFORMATION

Reference is made to New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, to Baltimore Office, in which the New York Office requested that CHAMBERS' Selective Service file be reviewed for all pertinent background material.

Examination of CHAMBERS' Selective Service file maintained at 37 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Maryland, on March 16, 1949, was made by SA JOHN O. MONTGOMERY, and the following information was obtained:

CHAMBERS' registration card showed that subject registered during February, 1942, at Westminster, Maryland, and was assigned to Local Board #2, Carroll County. His place of residence was listed as Bachman's, Valley Road, and his mailing address was given as RFD #2, beth of Westminster, Maryland. His employment was listed as a writer for "Time" magazine, with offices at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

In his Selective Service Questionnaire, dated May 2, 1942, it was noted that CHAMBERS stated that at birth he was registered as JAY VIVIEN CHAMBERS and that later he was christened as JAY DAVID HITTAKER CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS advised that he was born April 1, 1901, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that he married ESTHER CHAMBERS in New York City on April 15, 1931.

In answer to questions concerning his education, CHAMBERS stated that he had attended Columbia University School of Liberal Arts for two years. At the time of his registration he listed his occupation as an editorial writer and associate editor for "Time" magazine, at an annual salary of \$7500.

In answer to questions concerning other occupations, CHAMBERS reported that he had farmed for the past five years, and it was likewise noted that CHAMBERS stated in his questionnaire that he had purchased instant farm in Carroll County, Westminster, Maryland, during May, 1941, consisting of 115 acres, for approximately \$5000. At that time (May, 1942) he owed a mortgage of \$1500 on the farm which he was paying off at the rate of \$100 per month.

CHAMBERS listed the following as members of his family: ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife; ELLEN CHAMBERS, daughter, age 8; JOHN CHAMBERS, son, age 6.

On July 8, 1942, CHAMBERS was classified 3A, and it was noted that LEVI D. MOSS signed this action as a member of Local Board #2.

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CHAMBERS' Selective Service file also contained an occupational deferment request from the officials of "Time" magazine, asking that CHAMBERS be exempted from military service on the basis of his employment with "Time, Inc." No action, however, was taken on this request, inasmuch as CHAMBERS was continued in classification 3-A by his local board.

No additional information of value was noted on this occupational deferment request.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIESPARK SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office advised that during the Fall of 1938, ESTHER CHAMBERS worked at the Park School, 3026 Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, as a teacher, which employment helped to pay the tuition at the school for the CHAMBERS' child. The Baltimore Office was requested to conduct appropriate investigation at the Park School regarding Mrs. CHAMBERS and the CHAMBERS family.

Reference is made to Baltimore memorandum dated February 15, 1949, wherein a lead was set forth to review the records at the Park School, which is located 3702 Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, a former employment of Mrs. CHAMBERS. Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY reviewed the records on February 17, 1949, and obtained the following information:

It was noted that Mrs. CHAMBERS made an application for her daughter, ELLEN, to attend the Nursery School of Park School. This application was dated October 11, 1937, and indicated that the CHAMBERS family then resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, and Mr. CHAMBERS' employment was listed as National Research Bureau, Washington, D.C., as a writer.

Also noted in the school records were three letters ostensibly written by Mrs. CHAMBERS to a Mr. HANS FROELICHER, the Headmaster of the School. The letter referred to as letter #1 was dated October 4, 1937, and contained the address 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace which was believed to be then the current address of the CHAMBERS' family. The application further indicated that the CHAMBERS' family had a telephone listed at this address under Madison 3752-J. No other information of value was contained in this application. The contents of letter #1 pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had formerly worked for MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent in New York, had formerly been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D.C., and was presently working for the National Research Bureau in Washington, D.C., as a writer. This letter further pointed out that the CHAMBERS' family were anxious to enroll their child, ELLEN, in the Park School Nursery.

Letter #2, dated April 2, 1938, and written from the address 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, informed Mr. FROELICHER that the CHAMBERS family were not in a position to pay the required tuition, and Mrs. CHAMBERS offered to instruct in the school one day each week to pay her tuition.

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Letter #3, dated April 9, 1938, contained the address 228 Earle Avenue, Long Island, New York. The contents of the letter advised that the CHAMBERS family were leaving Baltimore, and that they regretted having to remove ELLEN from the Nursery School.

All three of these letters were handwritten and believed to have been written by Mrs. CHAMBERS, inasmuch as her name appeared at the close of each letter. Also noted in the file was a typewritten letter from the school addressed to Mrs. CHAMBERS at 2610 St. Paul Street, dated June 12, 1939. The contents of the letter dealt with comments upon the good adjustment that their daughter had made while attending school.

ESTHER

Mr. HANS FROELICHER, the Headmaster, advised that he recalled Mrs. CHAMBERS, and that she approached the school in the Fall of 1937 and indicated that she wanted to enroll her daughter in the Nursery School. He could not recall the names of any persons who may have referred Mrs. CHAMBERS to the school and believed that, if anyone had been given as a reference in this instance, he would have remembered it. While the daughter ELLEN was in school, he indicated that Mrs. CHAMBERS taught in the art class one day each week to defray the expenses of her daughter, and that this arrangement was considered entirely satisfactory by the school faculty. Mr. FROELICHER stated that he did not know the CHAMBERS family by any other name and knew nothing whatsoever about their activities.

It is to be further noted that Mr. FROELICHER stated that Mr. RICHARD CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS' Attorney, had reviewed these records and obtained photostatic copies of the above correspondence. It was pointed out to Mr. FROELICHER that, in the event the papers in this file were determined to be of material assistance in the investigation, a subpoena would probably be issued for him to produce the records in court. He indicated that he would gladly comply with this request.

REPORTED BURIAL OF CONFIDENTIAL
DOCUMENTS ON THE SPIER FARM, NEAR
GLEN GARDNER, NEW JERSEY

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that he and his wife in 1932 resided on the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER, near Glen Gardner, New Jersey. When SPIER was interviewed by agents of the New York Office on March 14, 1949, at New York City, he stated that it was his recollection that the CHAMBERS resided on his farm

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during the Spring and Fall of 1932 or 1933. He recalled also that Mrs. CHAMBERS told SPIER's wife that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was worried about the advent of the German-American Bund and the fact that the Bund had taken over property adjoining the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS also, according to SPIER, told SPIER's wife that CHAMBERS had buried some confidential documents in back of the barn on the SPIER farm. When this matter was discussed with CHAMBERS by agents of the New York Office on March 15, 1949, CHAMBERS denied that he ever buried any material on the SPIER farm and had no recollection of any such incident. CHAMBERS stated that if he had buried anything on the farm, Mrs. CHAMBERS would never have mentioned anything to Mrs. SPIER. CHAMBERS further claimed that at the time in question he had no confidential documents to bury other than possibly Communist propaganda literature. CHAMBERS stated that he was not worried to any extent about the German-American Bund. He further stated that the land behind the SPIER barn is full of springs and he would have known that anything buried there would be destroyed. In referenced teletype, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning the possibility of her having made such a statement to Mrs. FRANKLIN SPIER.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was interviewed in the above regard on March 15, 1949, by the writer. She advised that shortly after her marriage to Mr. CHAMBERS, possibly in 1932, they began periodic residence at the SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, moving away from this farm permanently during the early Fall of 1933. Sometime during their residence at this farm, Mrs. CHAMBERS buried a letter-sized metal file containing miscellaneous Communist pamphlets and literature, which they did not desire to have discovered in their possession, in their truck garden plot located near the barn. After moving from the SPIER farm in the early Fall of 1933, Mrs. CHAMBERS returned to the SPIER farm and recovered the above metal letter file with its contents. At the time of this recovery, Mrs. CHAMBERS told Mr. and Mrs. SPIER regarding the concealment of the letter file and they helped her to locate and recover same. Subsequent to the recovery, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated they probably disposed of the Communist literature and pamphlets by destroying them or giving them away.

Mrs. CHAMBERS did not recall that there was anything but Communist pamphlets or literature in the file at the time it was buried, and she denied that there is anything, to her knowledge, belonging to the CHAMBERS presently buried on the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that she recalled the time clearly as the Fall of 1933 because her daughter, ELLEN, was born in October 1933, and she recalls that she was pregnant at the time she made the above recovery. Mrs. CHAMBERS likewise denied there ever were any confidential documents buried by the CHAMBERS family on the SPIER farm, to the best of

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her knowledge, and stated that the Bureau would accomplish nothing in following out this matter further. Mrs. CHAMBERS described the SPIERS as "liberals" in 1933 who were somewhat sympathetic to the Communist movement, and Mrs. CHAMBERS expressed interest in the attitude of the SPIERS at the present time. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS denied that she ever told Mrs. SPIER or anyone else that the above metal file contained any confidential documents, and Mrs. CHAMBERS stated she did not know whether the SPIERS ever knew the actual contents of the metal file which Mrs. CHAMBERS recovered under the above circumstances.

By teletype dated March 16, 1949, the New York Office furnished the results of further interview by agents of the New York Office with Mr. and Mrs. FRANKLIN SPIER. Because the information furnished by the CHAMBERS and the SPIERS was at some variance regarding the burial of material on the SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, the Baltimore Office was requested to reinterview both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS for any further information and clarification of this incident.

In accordance with the above teletype from the New York Office dated March 16, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were reinterviewed on their farm near Westminster, Maryland, by SA EDWARD G. GOUGH and the writer on March 22, 1949.

Mr. CHAMBERS still has no recollection of either he or Mrs. CHAMBERS ever having buried anything on the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled no additional details and is not too certain of some of the details furnished from previous interview with her in Baltimore teletype dated March 15, 1949. Mrs. CHAMBERS is sure of the following facts only:

The CHAMBERS lived in a barn on the SPIER farm, probably from early Spring of 1932 to about September, 1933. Mr. CHAMBERS had just gotten into underground work in 1932 and was away from home frequently. They had practically no privacy in the barn where they were living and Mrs. CHAMBERS was frightened somewhat because of Mr. CHAMBERS' new work. Therefore, sometime during their stay at the SPIER farm, exact time not recalled, she buried a metal letter file, containing Communist pamphlets and literature only, in their truck garden plot located across the road from the barn. Her motive was to prevent the literature being discovered in their possession or on the premises of the SPIERS who had been very kind and accommodating. Her only recollection of the container in which the literature was buried, and that recollection is very vague, is that it was a sheet metal letter-sized file, square in shape, measuring approximately 14 inches by 10 inches by 4 inches.

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RE: FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN - ASSOCIATES

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BUD AND JOE MASON,
Investigation to Locate

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that a review of the files of the U.S. Geological Survey revealed that CLARENCE R. MASON, aka BUD, wife JOSEPHINE, was presently employed as a Photogrammetric Engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey, presently residing at 2424 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia. Referenced teletype stated that the Baltimore Office should furnish sufficient background information to conduct an interview with BUD and JOE MASON, if such interview was desired by the Bureau.

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau requested the Baltimore Office to furnish background information regarding CLARENCE R. MASON and his wife, JOSEPHINE, contacts of FELIX INSLERMAN, so that the Washington Field Office could interview the MASONs immediately.

By teletype dated February 10, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Bureau, Washington Field Office, and New York Office that Baltimore had no additional information regarding CLARENCE R. and JOSEPHINE MASON which had not already been furnished to the Washington Field Office.

MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE, aka "Buzz",
Interview With

By Miami teletype to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices dated February 1, 1949, a lead was originally set out to locate and interview "BUZZ," an aircraft engineer at the Glenn L. Martin Company, who was reported to have been a close acquaintance of INSLERMAN, according to RAYMOND J. PEELER, of Philadelphia.

Through investigation by Baltimore at the Glenn L. Martin Company and with the assistance of information received from the Cincinnati Office by teletype, "BUZZ" was eventually identified. The following investigation was conducted by SA THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

On March 1, 1949, records of Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland, were checked by the agent to determine the identity of "BUZZ" MARTINDALE as in Cincinnati teletype dated February 24, 1949.

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Mr. L. P. BUCKMAN, Plant Protection Supervisor, Glenn L. Martin Corporation, advised that only person whose name could possibly be "BUZZ!" MARTINDALE was one MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE, who was employed as a Stock Clerk and Messenger in the Engineering Department on June 7, 1939. Mr. BUCKMAN advised that MARTINDALE was currently employed at the plant, and that he resided at 138 North Monastery Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

The personnel files of Glenn L. Martin were made available to the agent by Miss GEORGIANNE KECKLEY, Personnel Records Supervisor, and they reflect that a MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE was employed on June 7, 1939, and, except for a period of two years, 1942 to 1944, when he was in the armed services of the United States Maritime, had been continuously employed at Glenn L. Martin. His record reflects that he is a satisfactory employee.

MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE was interviewed by the agent on March 1, 1949, at his home, 138 North Monastery Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and he readily admitted that his nickname was "BUZZ," and that he was identical with the "BUZZ" referred to by ROBERT SLIGLE of Columbus, Ohio, in Cincinnati teletype dated February 24, 1949. MARTINDALE stated that he could not recall any close friend by the name of FELIX INSLERMAN, nor could he recall anyone who worked from 1939 through 1942 at Glenn L. Martin Company by the name of INSLERMAN. MARTINDALE recalled many of the associates of INSLERMAN previously interviewed by the agent, but he could not identify INSLERMAN from the photograph shown him nor could he offer any information of value on INSLERMAN. It was apparent from the interview that MARTINDALE fitted the description of him set out in the Cincinnati teletype as being a flippant and talkative person. He seemed to be a person of nervous habits and not very good at remembering names. Since he could not offer any assistance in further revealing the activities of INSLERMAN in the period 1939 to 1942, the interview was concluded.

THOMAS KING, THOMAS HEALY, and
JOHN NIED, Interviews With

The following investigation was conducted by SA THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

On February 12, 1949, THOMAS KING, Group Engineer, Electrical and Radio Group, Glenn L. Martin Corporation, was interviewed by the agent and recalled that he remembered FELIX INSLERMAN as an employee of Glenn L. Martin during the period 1939 and 1942. Mr. KING advised that, insofar as he could recall, INSLERMAN was a quiet, unassuming person, who seemed to be interested in his work. KING, at that time, was a Group Engineer in the section adjacent to INSLERMAN's. KING recalled that he and his wife

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Sometime later, exact time and situation as to persons present if anyone besides herself not recalled, she dug up the metal file and the literature was destroyed or disposed of in a manner she does not recall. Mrs. CHAMBERS does not recall telling either of the SPIERS about the buried file.

When asked why she bothered to dig it up, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that it probably had not been buried deeply enough to be secure from detection when plowing the garden.

Neither of the CHAMBERS could explain why Mr. SPIER would know about the incident, stating he had learned of it from his wife, when Mrs. SPIER denies any knowledge whatsoever of any such incident, except that Mr. CHAMBERS commented that Mr. SPIER is a flighty-minded individual. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that in 1932, he started in the underground and during the period 1932-1933 was acting as liaison between Communist Party Headquarters in New York City and the underground. In such role, he handled no documents or papers and all of his transmissions were verbal. Both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS state unequivocally that neither of them ever buried or concealed any confidential or secret documents or papers at anytime on the SPIER farm as they never had any such material in their possession during the period in question.

The above constitutes all that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS know about what they characterized as an "unimportant incident."

The results of the above interview with Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by Baltimore teletype dated March 23, 1949.

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had visited Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN on a few occasions at his home on Roseland Avenue. KING could not recall anything significant or of a suspicious nature which might lead him to believe that FELIX INSLERMAN was connected with any espionage activities. Mr. KING stated that two of his co-workers, namely THOMAS HEALY, a Group Engineer in the Radio Section, and a JOHN NIED, in the Electrical Design Group, also were acquainted with INSLERMAN.

THOMAS HEALY and JOHN NIED were interviewed by the agent on date of February 12, but they could not add any additional information about the associations and activities of INSLERMAN which had not already been set out.

THOMAS KING advised the agent that he could recall a JAMES CRAUDER, presently residing 10418 Maddox Avenue, Overland 14, Missouri, and employed by McDonnell Aircraft, Robertson, Missouri, as a very close friend of INSLERMAN. Mr. KING also recalled a ROBERT SLADE, now employed by the Curtis Wright Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, and TOM SULLIVAN, presently employed by the Ranger Aircraft, Long Island, New York, as other close associates of INSLERMAN. KING was of the opinion that CRAUDER was a very close friend of INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH.

In conjunction with the above interviews, an effort was made to identify "BUZZ," a person believed to be very friendly with INSLERMAN while he was employed at Glenn L. Martin. Neither Mr. KING nor Mr. NIED nor Mr. HEALY could recall anyone by that name as an employee of Glenn L. Martin.

Mr. L. P. BUCKMAN, Plant Protection Supervisor, Glenn L. Martin, checked his records but could not recall anyone who might fit the title of "BUZZ" and also his association with FELIX INSLERMAN.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO - ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES

LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG,
Interview with

The following investigation was conducted by SA JESSE F. FARR:

ROSENBERG was interviewed on February 1, 1949. ROSENBERG advised he was employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory from September, 1941, through September, 1943, as a Computer with a rating of SP-4 and later SP-6. He was in the Mathematics Unit of Exterior Ballistics and under the supervision of Dr. L. S. DEDERICK, Division Chief. During the time ROSENBERG was employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory, he lived with his grandparents at 3813 Strathmore Avenue. He advised he lived there because his grandmother was an invalid and his assistance was needed in caring for her.

ROSENBERG advised that he is now studying at the Medical Graduate School of Johns Hopkins University and expects to receive his Ph. D. in approximately two years. He is doing his work under a Dr. CLARK. He is presently living at 2411 Talbot Road with his parents. He advised that he did not on any occasion associate with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO after working hours.

ROSENBERG advised that it was his impression that RENO associated closely with B. I. HART and Dr. L. S. DEDERICK. ROSENBERG expressed the opinion that the DEDERICKS had probably asked RENO to terminate his residence with them inasmuch as RENO was frequently in an intoxicated condition. ROSENBERG was unable to substantiate this by any more specific information. He added, however, he recalled numerous occasions when RENO would come to work when he had alcohol on his breath and on several occasions RENO came to work late.

ROSENBERG stated that the latest information he had concerning RENO was that RENO had been in the Maryland Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. ROSENBERG advised he received this information from DICK CRONIN, a BRL employee whom ROSENBERG recently met on a train.

ROSENBERG knew of no security regulation violations by RENO. He advised that he worked directly under the supervision of RENO until the last few months of his employment there. ROSENBERG added that he did not know RENO prior to his employment at the BRL and that RENO had not been instrumental in securing this employment for him. During the last few months of ROSENBERG's employment at the BRL, he worked for a Captain GRUBB or GRUBBS on small arms primers.

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When asked the question whether he knew of any individuals who might be engaged in espionage activities at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, ROSENBERG mentioned VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF. ROSENBERG stated that NEKRASSOFF, he believed, had been an Artillery Officer in the Russian Army and had taught at a Russian Artillery School. ROSENBERG stated that he believed NEKRASSOFF had a friend whose last name is IPATIEV, who was considered outstanding in the cracking of petroleum. IPATIEV, ROSENBERG believes, lives in Chicago, Illinois.

ROSENBERG made the aforementioned comments concerning NEKRASSOFF and then when asked in what manner he believed NEKRASSOFF would be connected with any espionage or with RENO, ROSENBERG stated that he never had any suspicion whatever concerning NEKRASSOFF and knew of no connection between NEKRASSOFF and RENO. ROSENBERG further commented concerning NEKRASSOFF that occasionally a Russian scientist would visit the BRL and during these times NEKRASSOFF would be asked to translate for the Russian scientist.

ROSENBERG expressed the opinion that RENO had worked with (ARTHUR) STEIN on some computing tables at the BRL. ROSENBERG, in commenting on RENO's care in guarding military secrets, stated that on one occasion he, ROSENBERG, was working on some tables described as D.S. tables and that upon asking RENO what the D.S. meant, was told that this was confidential and that he would not need to know this in order to continue his work.

ROSENBERG stated that in September of 1941, when he began working at the BRL, they had computed reduction tables for bombing up to an altitude of 35,000 feet. It took them then one and one-half years to additionally compute the tables to 70,000 feet. It was, therefore, ROSENBERG's opinion that the BRL had probably started computing these tables in 1938 and had worked on the theory of the tables a short while prior to that time.

ROSENBERG did not know the extent of RENO's knowledge concerning Norden bombsight nor at what time RENO would have had knowledge of it.

ROSENBERG also commented that Colonel SMINK had frequently come to the section supervised by RENO to discuss the bomb ballistic tables. ROSENBERG was unable to state how frequently SMINK discussed these matters with RENO and thought it might have been once a month or more.

ROSENBERG stated that he met a young lady recently at a concert, but this was previous to the newspaper accounts of RENO's being called to testify before the Grand Jury. ROSENBERG could not recall this individual's last name but thought it might possibly be MEHER.

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ROSENBERG, in commenting on his not working for RENO the last few months of his stay at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, stated that an individual named LOUIS ZERNO had done some preliminary work on small arms primers and needed an assistant. ROSENBERG was selected to assist him in this work, and ROSENBERG stated there was no particular significance to his severing his connections with RENO's department.

ROSENBERG advised that at the time he was drafted he was assigned to Los Alamos where he worked as a Computer. While at Los Alamos, ROSENBERG stated he recalled a Czech or German, who had been in this country only a very short time and was also working at Los Alamos, had visited the BRL to consult with someone there on some experiments concerning the atomic bomb. ROSENBERG did not know whether these consultations might have been with RENO.

At the beginning of the interview with ROSENBERG, he seemed to be extremely nervous and it was only when he realized that the interview chiefly concerned RENO that he became more self-confident.

ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK,
Interview with

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JESSE F. FARR and ROBERT E. MARGISON:

ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, 3915 Wabash Avenue, was interviewed on February 3, 1949, by the agents. KOTELCHUCK stated he is presently employed at the New York Technical Institute, Paca and Saratoga Streets, as a Teacher. He added that he had been a Physicist with a P-2 rating at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, from March 15, 1943, until June, 1946, at which time he was discharged.

He commented that he knew FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during the last few months of his, KOTELCHUCK's employment, but knew him only to speak to. KOTELCHUCK added he had seen RENO during the years he had been at the Aberdeen Proving Ground at the Laboratory Conferences held once weekly. KOTELCHUCK stated that approximately 25 to 50 people regularly attended these conferences called colloquiums. KOTELCHUCK stated that he had never entertained RENO at his home and does not recall being in his company after working hours.

KOTELCHUCK further commented that the only associates of RENO whom he would know would be RICHARD CLIPPINGER and L. C. CHARTERS, who worked closely

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with RENO. KOTELCHUCK did not believe that HYMAN LANDAU would have had much association with RENO.

KOTELCHUCK added that if JULIUS SCHLOSS knew RENO it was only because they were working together in the same department. He added that SCHLOSS was a veteran who had returned to the Aberdeen Proving Ground during the latter part of the time when KOTELCHUCK was employed there. KOTELCHUCK stated he recalled SCHLOSS as a union member who desired to advance him mathematically. KOTELCHUCK stated categorically the fact SCHLOSS was working with and for RENO was purely coincidental. He was unable, however, to substantiate his reason for making this comment.

KOTELCHUCK stated that he did not recall JOSEPH JAFFE very well, but remembered him only slightly inasmuch as JAFFE did not work at the Wind Tunnel where KOTELCHUCK did.

KOTELCHUCK, in commenting on PHIL RENO, advised that he has a vague idea that PHIL RENO was an organizer for the union. He did not recall PHIL RENO having any connection with FRANK RENO.

KOTELCHUCK states that he recalled having been at a party for L. C. CHARTERS, previously mentioned, and added that he believed FRANK RENO may possibly have been at this party, although he does not feel that he could definitely say that.

It is to be noted that RHEABEL MENDELSOHN JAFFE, when interviewed the same day, advised that ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK requested her not to inform anyone concerning KOTELCHUCK's present employment. This data will be set forth hereinafter.

During the interview with KOTELCHUCK, KOTELCHUCK attempted to make it plain to the interviewing agents that he did not feel that there should be any inference drawn that those discharged with him were in any way connected with FRANK RENO or he with them. KOTELCHUCK made the statement that he believed he and the others were discharged in order to break the union inasmuch as General QUINTON was not satisfied with the actions of the union.

KOTELCHUCK gave no indication that he desired to give a truthful statement concerning his activities in the FDR Club of the CPA at Aberdeen, and it is not thought that any further interview with him at this time would be profitable.

The following is a physical description of ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK:

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Born	January 18, 1911
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'9"
Weight	205 pounds
Hair	Black, receding hair line, very thin, bald in spots
Eyes	Light brown
Characteristics	Double chin; heavy jowls; clean-shaven; visible beard under skin; prominent dimple in chin; protruding ears; chubby hands, brown hair on back of hands; no rings; prominent nose; thick lips.

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RHEABEL JANE MENDELSOHN JAFFE, aka
Mrs. LOUIS ABRAHAM JAFFE, Interview with

RHEABEL JANE MENDELSOHN JAFFE, aka Mrs. Louis Abraham Jaffe, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR on February 3, 1949.

Mrs. JAFFE is presently living with her husband at 4040 Cold Spring Lane. She advised that he is at present unemployed and is attending the Eastern College of Commerce in Baltimore, Maryland, at night. She added that she is presently a Statistician in the Labor Market Analysis Branch, Employment Service Division, State of Maryland. This office is located on the twentieth floor of the O'Sullivan Building.

JAFFE stated that she knew RENO to be apparently a very intelligent scientist but somewhat nervous. She did not know him well, and was of the impression that he had never been a member of the United Public Workers of America Local at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. She expressed the opinion that one of his closest associates was Miss B. I. HART, who also roomed at the dormitory there. On one occasion, JAFFE stated, she traveled with RENO on the train from Aberdeen, Maryland, to Baltimore. JAFFE did not know whether RENO left the train at Baltimore or continued on it.

JAFFE advised she knew of no associates of RENO outside of work because she did not recall any occasion on which she had seen him outside of work.

She added another one of his fairly close friends at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was an individual named MONROE NORDEN.

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PATRICK B. WHELAN,
Background Information

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to furnish brief personal history and background information on PATRICK B. WHELAN together with the date of his death for summary report purposes, WHELAN being identified as an associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

The following teletype, in compliance with the above request, was sent on February 18, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office:

An article appearing in "The Pilot" dated August 5, 1942, reflecting WHELAN was reported missing as a result of the vessel on which he was employed being torpedoed during the week of July 4, 1942. Numerous informants and confidential sources described WHELAN as dangerous and an important Communist. Some informants whose information has not been corroborated expressed the belief that WHELAN had been involved in serious crimes such as murder and mayhem. An article in the New York Times dated February 7, 1938, reflects he and three other CIO agents were arrested on charge of carrying a concealed and dangerous weapon, while traveling from Baltimore to New York. An article in the Daily Worker dated October 1, 1942, listed several seamen who were missing as a result of enemy action. Descriptive data concerning PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN set forth. The article reflected WHELAN "brought the finest old IWW spirit into the Communist Party for a pair of decades." The writer stated he met WHELAN in the Baltimore

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marine strike of December, 1936. The writer also praised WHELAN's "Marxist intelligence." In August, 1938, informant advised PATRICK WHELAN was at that time recruiting soldiers for the Communist forces in Spain. The above data is submitted to the New York Office for use in their summary report.

HARRY SPECTOR, IRVING SPECTOR,
Interviews With

HARRY SPECTOR, 2322 Whittier Avenue, when interviewed on February 3, 1949, by Special Agents ROBERT E. MCGISON and JESSE F. FARR, advised that he had been employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground from January, 1941, through June, 1946, at which time he was discharged. SPECTOR stated that he is not presently working except on a volunteer basis at the Progressive Party Office.

He stated he never worked with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO nor with people at the Ballistic Research Laboratories. He advised that his job was to test guns. He stated that he used a camera at one time which would photograph the trajectory of a missile in flight, and he believed he recalled RENO doing some sort of work of a similar nature. SPECTOR commented that he had been discharged with four others at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and blamed it on his activities in the union. He said that at this time RENO had signed a petition protesting the circumstances of the discharge. SPECTOR stated that he knew of no associates of RENO outside of work, that he had never met RENO socially and that he knows of none of RENO's associates at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. SPECTOR said that his impression was that General QUINTON suspected those discharged of being Communists.

SPECTOR was asked if he recalled anything concerning the subjects in instant case; the aliases used by them, and the names of other individuals.

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Eyes	Brown
Hair	Dark brown, parted on left, peaked in front, high forehead
Features	Prominent nose, thick lips
Rings	Wears no rings

It is to be noted that SPECTOR was somewhat nervous during the interview,
but much more composed than his brother IRVING. He was apparently

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when agents first approached him, they asked him if he would care to come outside to their automobile to talk with them. Immediately after this, he asked why he was being interviewed at his place of employment. He was reminded that it had been suggested to him that it might be more convenient to talk to him outside in the automobile, whereupon he had said that no, he would be very glad to talk with the agents right where he was. It was quite obvious that he at first had the impression that the investigation on which agents were working specifically concerned his own activities. Along with this line of thinking and SPECTOR's comments on it, SPECTOR was advised that he was entitled to consult an attorney if he cared to, or did not need to talk with agents at all, if this was his desire. SPECTOR reluctantly informed agents what his position had been at Aberdeen and that his present position is that of truck driver and handyman for HERMAN GINSBERG, mentioned above. At each question, SPECTOR would ask what the necessity of answering that question was. Upon being asked the question, "Did you know FRANK RENO as a Communist Party organizer?", SPECTOR replied, "I had better get a lawyer." It was quite apparent that he was extremely agitated mentally at this point and agents informed him that if he felt that this action was necessary, he would be entitled to consult with a lawyer before again talking with agents. It was pointed out to IRVING SPECTOR that agents talk with a number of people each day in the course of investigations, and very frequently these people do not request the services of an attorney before discussing matters with agents unless they feel that they are involved criminally in the case. SPECTOR, however, maintained that he felt that he should consult with an attorney before continuing to discuss this matter with agents.

Arrangements were then made to telephonically communicate with SPECTOR that evening in order to arrange a subsequent appointment. Attempts were made to reach SPECTOR that evening at his home, without success. The following evening, SPECTOR was contacted telephonically and it was apparent that he had discussed the matter with his brother and probably an attorney and decided that the crux of our investigation was FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, inasmuch as one of his first comments was, "I don't know anything about the man whom you are investigating." He added that he could very readily give the agents all the information over the telephone which he could, about FRANK RENO. It was pointed out to SPECTOR that this was undesirable and that we would like to talk to him personally to continue the interview. At this point, he advised that he could meet the agents for lunch the following day at the Traymore Cafeteria, Howard and Baltimore Streets. The following day at noon, the appointed time, the agents were at the Traymore Cafeteria, but SPECTOR did not keep the appointment.

It is believed possible that he had been instructed by an attorney to give

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the information desired concerning the case over the telephone and not have contact with any agents, but that he had inadvertently agreed to meet the agents upon being informed that it would not be satisfactory to discuss this matter with him except in person. Subsequently, upon again discussing the matter with his advisor, IRVING SPECTOR was probably advised not to keep the appointment.

When agents attempted originally to locate IRVING SPECTOR at the store operated by HERMAN GINSBERG, GINSBERG and his wife KAY GINSBERG were observed in the store. The following is a description of HERMAN GINSBERG:

Height	5'11"
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Black
Forehead	High
Complexion	Swarthy
Appearance	Oriental appearance; affable manner, well dressed
Peculiarities	Prominent nose, left nostril lower than right nostril.

The following description of KAY GINSBERG is set forth:

Height	5'6"
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Gray
Build	Stocky
Peculiarities	Pleasant manner

The following description of IRVING SPECTOR is set forth:

Born	July 31, 1915 Sheltonville, Massachusetts
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black, thin, receding hairline, hair combed back
Eyes	Brown
Marks	Brown mole above left lip
Build	Slender

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Complexion	Clean-shaven, but noticeable beard under skin
Rings.	Wears no rings.

On February 25, 1949, Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR reinterviewed IRVING SPECTOR at his place of employment, Herman Ginsberg Company, 410 West Redwood Street. SPECTOR at this time was reminded that he had agreed to meet the agents in a restaurant a few days prior, his wife had agreed to have him contact the agents in regard to whether or not he would agree to grant the agents an interview, and he himself had promised to contact the agents telephonically but had not done so. He was asked whether he had consulted his attorney and desired to at that time grant the agents an interview. SPECTOR was rather rude in that he made no comment but walked into another part of the store. He was very nervous and the agents followed him into the other portion of the store, whereupon he commented, "I thought I asked you not to come here. I have nothing to say to you." SPECTOR was advised that he had had several opportunities to get in touch with the agents in order to advise them whether he desired to grant them an interview but had not done so, and therefore when passing by they decided to stop in and find out from him whether he was willing to discuss the matter with them which they had previously started to discuss.

It is to be noted that during the previous interview SPECTOR, upon being asked whether he knew RENO as a Communist Party organizer, had abruptly terminated the interview by saying he believed he had better discuss the matter with his attorney before continuing the interview.

SPECTOR was again asked whether he desired that an attorney be present in the event he granted the agents an interview. SPECTOR stated that he had no information which he considered would be of value to them and therefore declined to talk with the agents either in the presence of an attorney or without one.

Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL,
Interview with

By letter to the Bureau, dated February 14, 1949, copy of which was furnished to Baltimore, the Washington Field Office suggested interview with Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL, associated of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

On March 4, 1949, SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR., interviewed Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL

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in his office at the Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, at which time he furnished the following information.

He is presently employed as a mathematician, Theory Branch, Computing Laboratory, BRL, having commenced employment there in April, 1946. He met RENO immediately on commencing employment and worked closely with RENO up until the time of RENO's confinement in a hospital. He knew RENO both socially and at work. On commencing employment, he worked on several projects which had previously been assigned to RENO, the main one being the determination of the drag functions of bombs.

During 1947, GARFINKEL made a trip to Washington, D.C., with RENO, the purpose of the trip being to discuss at the U.S. Naval Observatory the ideas being worked on at the Ballistic Research Laboratory. The trip was of a purely professional nature.

GARFINKEL had never heard of RENO's having removed in an unauthorized manner any classified documents from the BRL, nor had he heard of any documents having been removed by any other employee at Aberdeen. He did not know any of RENO's close friends or contacts outside Aberdeen Proving Ground.

In his opinion, RENO's closest friends at Aberdeen were Dr. HERMAN MEYER; JOSEPH LEWIS; Dr. ALLAN GAILBRAITH; JOHN WILKINSON, formerly chemist at BRL, now believed instructing at University of Chicago; JAMES SAMOUSAKIS, physical chemist at BRL during 1946-1947, believed now teaching at New York University; and Mr. and Mrs. HYMAN LANDAU.

RENO was acquainted with the LANDAUS both socially and at work. RENO visited them in their home.

GARFINKEL would never have questioned RENO's loyalty. He recently heard that RENO had written to someone at Aberdeen and had admitted having been a member of the Communist Party many years ago. GARFINKEL was of the opinion that if this were true, RENO had given up any Communistic ideas long before he, GARFINKEL, had known RENO. GARFINKEL believed RENO was completely trustworthy and would not give secret information to any foreign country. GARFINKEL felt that RENO might possibly have known some of the five employees who were discharged from the Aberdeen Proving Ground during 1946 because of their affiliation with the Communist Party but to his own knowledge, he knew of no association between RENO and any of these individuals.

With reference to the individuals named by GARFINKEL as RENO's close

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